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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the 12th instant—six or seven weeks before the customary time. The reasons for this step are alike evident and satisfactory. The war has grown to such formidable dimensions since the Prorogation of the Legislature that the Executive needs money to prosecute it with becoming vigour. To ask in such a case is to have. The flower of our youth and chivalry have given their lives to support the honour of our name. Some of the best and bravest blood of the British Islands has been shed in the struggle against Russian domination. We at home must prove ourselves worthy of our brothers in the Crimea. We must not be niggard of our treasures, or of any kind of sacrifice or exertion that may be necessary to secure a prompt and decisive victory. Whatever the Ministry have the boldness and the sagacity to ask—and in such a case as this the greater their boldness the greater will be their sagacity—the representatives of the people will be ready to grant. An increased Income and Property-tax—a loan of twenty or of fifty millions sterling—all will be conceded on the sole condition that the war shall be carried on in a manner becoming the dignity of Great Britain and the mighty interests which are involved in the struggle. The nation is on this point in advance of the Government, and always has been so. Herein lies our strength. In so critical a period of the national fortunes, it is of

happy augury that it is not a rash and impulsive Executive, which has dragged a slow and reluctant people into a war, which it did not understand—or which, if understanding, it did not approve; but a generous, determined, far-seeing, and almost unanimous people, which has compelled a naturally reluctant Government to make itself the arbiter of Europe, and to confront in determined warfare, on the broad question of European safety, the most formidable and rapacious potentate of our time. Impartial men make it no ground of complaint that the Ministry were slow and cautious in the movements and negotiations which preceded the outbreak of hostilities. To have rushed into war without adequate naval and military preparation, without calculation of the probable policy of other States almost as powerful as our own, and without securing at least one ally, whose enduring friendship would be cheaply purchased at thrice the treasure which the war is likely to cost us, would have been imprudent, if not unpatriotic. The Ministry did not commit so unpardonable a mistake. Their forbearance placed the aggressor so thoroughly in the wrong, in the moral judgment of all Europe; it assured, for the cause of Great Britain and France, so entire and hearty a sympathy from the whole civilised world; and lifted the question so completely out of the lower regions of interested and selfish policy, into the high atmosphere of pure justice, that their reluctance and patience, instead of proving sources of weakness, became elements of power. But that stage of the question has fallen into the

domain of history. It is out of the field of vision, and the world is too busy even to think about it. To-day, and its necessities, has superseded Yesterday, and its shortcomings; and the Morrow is coming with sterner duties and augmented responsibilities. What the Ministry have to do, is to throw themselves unreservedly upon the people, and ask them to support by their contributions, direct or indirect, measures for carrying on the war with as much hearty energy as if the foe were in the Straits of Dover.

If the country ever imagined that the war would be a small one, the delusion has passed away. It has become a life and death struggle for the Czar; but, being so, it is also a life and death struggle for his opponents. Neither can yield an inch without peril and disgrace. The Autocrat knows all this, and takes his measures accordingly. It is for the Allies to imitate his example, and to gird up their loins to the work required of them, whatever may be its cost in men, in money, in tears, or in blood. And they will do so, and not allow heroic lives to have been offered in vain. It would be too much to say that the voice of faction is heard no more in our land; but it is not too much to say that treason and sedition are defunct, that disaffection scarcely exists, and that faction itself does not impugn the justice or necessity of the war, though it may criticise unfavourably the conduct of those who are charged with its management. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli would not make peace with the Czar, on any terms short of his con-



WRECK OF AN EGYPTIAN VESSEL OF WAR BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND VARNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

dign punishment. If these statesmen inveigh against Lord Aberdeen—which probably they are bound to do, as leaders of her Majesty's Opposition—they are too patriotic to complain that he is too warlike. Their quarrel with him is that he is too peaceable.

Look where we will, it is evident that the war is a national movement; proving to the world that we are not a people of low-minded shopkeepers, having no thought except of the till;—but a people in whom the heroic virtues still survive; and in whose hearts and arms are the sympathies and the energies that make and maintain the greatness of empires. Even if we inquire amongst the classes on whom the hardships of the war press most severely, we shall find that they object to laxity, and not to vigour; that they are jealous of the honour of the British name, and ready for greater sacrifices than any they have yet made in the struggle. There is not a British nobleman or noble matron—whose gallant sons have proved their manhood and their patriotism, and sealed both of them with their blood in the gory battles of the Crimea—who does not own that the war is just; and ask of the Government as the greatest and most urgent duty it can perform, to send out sufficient reinforcements to overmatch the sanguinary and remorseless Russians. There is not a man who gains his bread by his professional exertions, nor a labourer who earns it by the sweat of his brow, who does not glory in being the countryman of those who fought at the Alma, at Balaclava, and at Inkerman. There is scarcely a household that would not cheerfully give up its luxuries and superfluities, if not a portion of its necessary comforts, if it could thereby expedite the punishment of the Czar, and the termination of hostilities. If there be one such household, it must be sought among the drab-coloured friends of the aggressor, who hold their tongues on the brutal massacre of Sinope, but loudly express their horror that fourteen thousand Allies should kill or wound fifteen thousand Russians at Inkerman; among the people who pray for "peace in their time," even although their children and their children's children should have to pay the penalty of wars a thousand-fold more sanguinary. But the nation is made of nobler material. We may presume that the Government is fully aware how nobly it will be supported if it will raise itself to the height of the occasion.

Parliament will have but little other business before it, and may vote funds for the war and legalise the departure of the Militia to foreign duty, in the short period between its assembling and the New Year. But the advantages to be derived from its meeting will not be confined to these two objects, paramount as they are. In the great arena of Parliament, the voice of this free nation is heard to best advantage. The press speaks out boldly; but it is when the Ministers of the Crown, the hereditary legislators, and the representatives of the people, all declare themselves with authority and unanimity, that the spirit of the British nation is best seen and appreciated. Unanimity on minor details is not to be expected; but, on the great principle of the war, we may anticipate that no party manoeuvre, or combination of party manoeuvres, will impair the value and significance of the vote of confidence, which the Ministry will ask. Were any party desirous, or strong enough, to outvote the Government, it would be that party which has disapproved of its real or apparent want of vigour. But the demand of men and money, to make which the Parliament has been thus early summoned, deprives Opposition of its only weapon of offence, and renders its policy identical with that of the Ministry. The Legislative and the Executive powers, acting in concord, and speaking each with the authority due to its high position, will exercise at this time a salutary influence on the policy of all Europe. The neutral, the undecided, or the hostile, will see that no hopes are to be formed from the weakness of Great Britain; that our free institutions, and the diversity of opinions which are the result, are no impediments, but aids, to our action as a great Power; and that the war and its prosecution do not rely upon the caprices of a few individuals, who may be in office to-day, and out of it to-morrow; but on the well-understood interest and enthusiastic decision of a whole nation, able and willing to pay the cost of everything which it undertakes, whether in peace or in war. Unity of will on the part of a despot such as the Czar, has, no doubt, many advantages; but unity of will on the part of a great and a free nation has advantages still greater. His serfs and slaves may fail the Czar when fortune goes against him; but a people true to themselves are never to be defeated.

LOSS OF EGYPTIAN VESSELS OF WAR IN THE BLACK SEA.

WHILE the dwellers on the shores of the Atlantic are mourning the loss of the *Arctic*, that was so lately lost on the coast of Newfoundland, with such an awful sacrifice of life, those who live near the Black Sea have been equally shocked by two unhappy wrecks, just taken place not far from Constantinople.

The night of October 30th, the western coast of that sea was visited by one of the most terrific tempests on record. Many dreadful shipwrecks must have taken place; but none more awful than that of two Egyptian ships of war, returning from the Crimea.

The frigate *Bahri* went on the breakers of Kara Bournon, at eight o'clock in the evening, only two leagues from the mouth of the Bosphorus. In one hour she went to pieces; and out of four hundred souls, only a hundred and thirty succeeded in reaching the shore alive.

The other was a three-decker, called the *Muphihi Djehat*, and had the Egyptian Admiral on board, said to be Egypt's most skillful naval commander. She, too, has shared the same unhappy fate, being driven on the dangerous shoals of Eulada, midway between Constantinople and Varna. Out of 900 men composing the crew, it is painful to record that 795, including the Admiral, were lost.

In the accompanying sketch, the *Muphihi Djehat* is represented on the rocky rocks of Eulada. Not a vestige of the ill-fated vessel remains to mark the spot where she perished.

The survivors of the *Bahri* have been brought to Constantinople, where much kind attention has been shown to them.

SPICES OF THE CAZAR.—In former years Russian subjects have but seldom studied at the Mining Academy of Freiberg; yet, this year, there are no less than eight sent there by the Russian Government. They are not young men, but some are married, and all are men of insinuating manners, and acquainted with the German language. The brother of the Prime Minister of Saxony, Von Beust, is the chief functionary in Freiberg. Comment is unnecessary. This year the mines of Freiberg have forwarded through Prussia 39,000 cwt. of lead to Russia, and the demand is increasing.

LONDON CHINESE PIRATES.—Mr. Henry Gibbs, captain of the brig *Greian Queen*, of London, writes his owners, from Hong-Kong, dated September 27th last, giving an account of having had some sharp fighting with piratical vessels when on his passage up to Whampoa Roads to load. His ship being tolerably well armed with bandy cannonades and small arms, he succeeded in beating them off, killing fifteen of the pirates, and wounding several others. An English schooner was in company at the time, which he took in tow for the night. The owner, Mr. Wadman, who was on board at the time, was seriously wounded in the side.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The visit of Lord Palmerston has been the chief subject of interest of the moment here; and, as may be supposed, the theme of more speculation and supposition than we have time or space to chronicle, admitting it were worth while so to do. Doubtless Lord Palmerston's presence, especially at the present crisis, is of considerable significance, and interests of no small importance to both the English and French nations attach themselves to it; but rumour endeavours to define these in a manner which sometimes partakes as much of the absurd as of the important. The dinners and receptions offered to the Minister, have made a little break in the general abstinence from such events that the uncertain state of affairs abroad has produced.

On Monday the Emperor passed the troops in review, in the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, accompanied by Lord Palmerston. The weather being favourable, though cold, the spectacle, which was numerously attended by both French and English, passed with considerable éclat. The idea of the receptions at Compiègne and Fontainebleau seems to be definitively abandoned, and the Emperor and Empress are about to establish themselves for the winter, or at least the early part of it, in the Tuilleries. The health of the Empress, which experienced such a marked improvement from her visit to the South, is again becoming a source of some uneasiness, and requires much and constant care and attention: the journey to Boulogne appears to have affected it unfavourably, as the change has only since then become visible.

The death of General de Lourmel, from the result of a wound received at the battle of Inkerman, is one of these that has the most painfully affected society here. General de Lourmel, who was Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, was, at the time of the departure of the Prince Napoleon, suffering from ill-health, and was not designed to accompany the expedition. This so painfully affected him, that he ceased not to entreat the Emperor—personally, and through the influence of the Prince—to accord him the permission (which had at first been refused), until it was unwillingly accorded. The fatal result has occasioned his Majesty deep regret, as he entertained a strong personal regard as well as esteem for the General. This distinguished officer, besides his military talents, possessed a remarkable degree of enlightenment and intelligence on all matters of general interest. A pamphlet of his, on the subject of founding children, contains much that is highly important and instructive on this question. General de Lourmel had barely reached the age of forty, and has left a widow. We believe he had no children.

The improvements in this city are daily receiving new extension. It is said that on the completion of the Boulevard Malesherbes, which is still in operation, a road is to continue the communication from it to Neuilly. The boulevard itself will probably extend across the Faubourg St. Honoré to the borders of the Seine, terminating at a new bridge to be called the Pont d'Alma. A street is projected from the Place de la Bourse to the Boulevard de Strasbourg; the Rue de Rivoli is to be yet further prolonged; and opposite the Hôtel de Ville is to be erected a second palace, in the same style, which is intended to lodge the various administrations that are attached to it.

The Queen Marie Christine has arrived, and is established at the Malmaison.

The Corps of the Cent Gardes have taken possession of their new quarters in the barracks arranged for them in the old Orangery of the Tuilleries.

The works for the opening of the Great Industrial Exhibition continue to advance rapidly. The members of the commission have signified to the architects of the building that a large space must be devoted to the works of foreign artists—the German painters and sculptors, more especially. It appears that Ingres, in consideration of his age and infirmities, declines performing any new work for the Exhibition, but intends claiming the loan of nearly all the collection of his paintings from the different places and persons now in possession of them, for the purpose of exhibiting them here. The occasion of viewing these remarkable productions thus united, would doubtless be most attractive; but what is to be the result of such a precedent, supposing it to be admitted? The whole of the building will be insufficient to contain the pictures alone, if other artists claimed a similar privilege; and the galleries and private collections of Europe would, for the moment, be stripped of all the best specimens of modern art. It is said that the Director-General of the Imperial Museums strongly opposes this pretension, which will, doubtless, be disallowed.

A new journal, for the purpose of combating the anti-clerical opinions of certain organs of the press, is about to be established, under the editorship of four of the most energetic members of the Catholic party—MM. Louis Veuillot, of the *Univers*; Sainte Beuve, of the *Moniteur*; Granier de Cassagnac, of the *Constitutionnel*; and Barbey d'Aurevilly, of the *Pays*. The title of this paper is, we believe, to be the *Franc-Juge*. Four other new journals—*La Gazette Parisienne*, *Le Dimanche*, *La Comédie*, and *L'Opéra* (the two last are united)—have, within the last few weeks, been established.

M. Barge, a sculptor of great talent, lately named Professor of Drawing to the Jardin des Plantes, has received an order from the Minister of State to execute four statues, representing L'Ordre, La Force, La Gloire, and La Paix, for the Palace of the Louvre.

Here is a little anecdote, which is not quite new, but which our readers may not have heard:—On the re-appearance of Mdlle. Crœvelli in the "Huguenots," which took place amid a frozen silence, the *Queen of Navarre* addressed her with the opening speech:—"Dis-moi le résultat de ton hard voyage." The extraordinary *à propos* of the question was so ludicrous that the audience burst into peals of laughter, in which the prima donna, in no whit abashed, joined.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, which left New York on the 15th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The refusal of the Emperor of the French to allow M. Soulé to pass through France created a great sensation at Washington. The Government are waiting further despatches, as at present advices the Government have no evidence that M. Soulé acted indiscreetly in France; but it is the general opinion that Louis Napoleon would not have adopted such a course without good cause. No immediate trouble is apprehended. The "Know-Nothings" take great interest in this affair, and say, "Send American gentlemen as Ambassadors."

Another dreadful calamity at sea is reported. The ship *New Era*, from Bremen, was wrecked near New York: two hundred and fifty passengers lost. The emigrant ships arriving from Europe are suffering severely with cholera.

Two American vessels have been seized at Cuba, under suspicion of filibustering.

The vote for the Governor of the United States was so close, that it was expected that the official canvass would be required to decide the momentous question. In the State election in Massachusetts, the "Know-Nothings" had been completely triumphant. The election of a United States senator from the member of that body was expected to be the result. Two candidates already in office had turned up as belonging to this party. The "Know-Nothings" had also held a great meeting in the Park, at New York, at which speeches were made and a committee appointed to investigate an alleged illegality in the return of votes. At a meeting of the supporters of J. W. Barker, for the Mayoralty of New York, there was some hustling of an Irish target company, and one or two fights; one party stating that if the opposing candidate went to the City-hall on New-year's-day, he would have to walk over dead bodies. The "Soft Shells" had also had a most enthusiastic meeting, and expressed their determination to triumph over the "malign and dangerous influence of fanaticism, bigotry, and intolerance." A national convention of the "Know-Nothings" of Cincinnati was about to be held, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Millard Fillmore, of New York, Sam Houston, of Texas, and Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania, had been named.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE Russian despatches from Sebastopol, which come down no farther than the 19th of November, affirm that nothing of importance had happened from the 5th till that date. The *Egyptus* steamer, which left Constantinople on the 15th, brought no letters from Balaclava, the communication with the Crimea having been interrupted by storms. We have, therefore, no accounts from the Camp to later date than the 12th, at which period two French regiments were camped near Balaclava; where they proved a welcome addition to the Highlanders and Marines, to whom the safety of the place had been confided. In addition to the battery of five 8-inch mortars, established to the right of our position, the French were constructing a magnificent square redoubt, which, when completed, will mount fifteen guns. The French pickets now scour the valley of the Tohernaya, and venture even into the ruins of Inkerman. The Russians had withdrawn their camp to a considerable distance from the ground they occupied before the late battle—probably to conceal their future movements.

There had been a good deal of rain, which had rendered the roads almost impassable. The soldiers were much exposed, but they were consoling themselves with the reflection that the Russians were in a still more pitiable condition. Being upon higher ground than the Allies, they are more exposed to the merciless wind, and are, besides, almost to a man without tents or a covering of any kind. If the English commissariat experience difficulty in transporting supplies over the short distance which separates the divisional encampment from Balaclava, in what a position must the Russians be, who are dependent on the regular arrival of large convoys of provisions collected over the whole of the Crimea?

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday says that on the 13th the siege operations were still advancing. Although the weather had become bad, the health of the troops was good, and their spirit admirable. Reinforcements continued to arrive, and the vanguard of General Mayran's division, 1800 strong, had disembarked on the 13th.

As regards the Russian loss on the 5th, the *Moniteur* says it must have reached 15,000 men in killed and wounded. The Allies had buried 5000 Russians left dead on the field. English and Turkish reinforcements had arrived on the 8th to the number of several thousand men. The *Moniteur* points out that this intelligence confirms the accuracy of Lord Raglan's estimate of the enemy's loss; and adds that from another source it has learnt with certainty that there were 70,000 Russians engaged against the Allies on the 5th.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that, when the muster-roll of the Russian army at Sebastopol was called over on the 6th November, no less than 15,000 men were absent.

THE STORM OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

The steamer *Australia*, which left Constantinople on the 20th November, brings some particulars of the losses sustained in the storm which visited the Black Sea on the night of the 14th. The English were said to have lost thirty-two transports on the coast of the Crimea. The screw-steamer *Prince* and the *Sea Nymph* were reported as having foundered, with all on board. Three smaller English steamers were stranded; and, of the vessels of war, the *Sanspareil* was driven on shore, though she had her steam up. The *Britannia* had five feet water in her hold. The *Agamemnon* was driven on shore, but managed to get off; and the engines of the *Samson* were seriously damaged. The *Retribution* was also stranded, but got off by throwing her guns overboard. The *Terrible* escaped without damage. The French line-of-battle ship *Henri Quatre*, and the *Pluton*, were lost off Eupatoria, and another French steamer was dismasted. In speaking of the storm, the *Moniteur* says—"Fortunately the hurricane of the 14th did not extend beyond the Black Sea, so that the numerous vessels now on their voyage in the Mediterranean, with reinforcements and supplies for the army of the East, performed their passage with celerity."

So far as can be ascertained from the various scattered statements regarding the sailing of reinforcements for the Crimea, it appears that the Allied army in front of Sebastopol will amount to upwards of 100,000 men by the middle of this month.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

Of the four divisions which the Emperor is sending out to the East, the two first have nearly all embarked at Toulon, where ships of the line and steamers of large dimensions were prepared to receive them. The passage to the Crimea is one of from ten to fifteen days in this season. These 22,000 men can therefore arrive at Sebastopol towards the 10th of next month. The French troops also have not ceased to receive, almost daily, as reinforcements, detachments from Algeria and Gallipoli, without reckoning the men cured of wounds or illness who are sent from Constantinople to rejoin their corps.

The entire Baltic squadron, which was to winter at Cherbourg, is to proceed to Toulon, with the exception of the *Austerlitz*, which requires repairs. This new destination of the Baltic squadron has been officially announced to the Admirals and authorities of Cherbourg. These splendid vessels are to sail at a moment's notice for the Mediterranean on an important mission. On their return, some of them are to be converted into screw-ships for next year's operations in the Baltic.

The number of Sisters of Charity sent to the East to tend the sick and wounded of the French army amounts to 62. They are attached to the ambulances and hospitals. Some of them have to bear the hard life of the camp, without any other shelter than a tent. The Russian prisoners are attended by Polish Sisters of the same order. The Ottoman Government lately applied for a certain number to take charge of the Turkish hospital at Constantinople, where they are paid the greatest respect, and are perfectly independent.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The announcement that two divisions of French troops are about to embark for the Danubian Principalities, in addition to the two which have already embarked for the Crimea, will probably have the effect of making Austria take a more decided course than she has yet done. As to Omer Pasha, the utmost uncertainty prevails regarding his movements. A few days ago it was again stated that he was about to make a movement in Bessarabia, where the Russian army has been weakened by sending forces to the Crimea. It is now said that he is going into winter quarters, in consequence of orders from Constantinople; and that he has sent 10,000 of his soldiers to the Crimea. Should that be the case, we need not look for any movement on the Danube.

The complaints of Austrian intrigue and treachery to the Turkish cause continue. A letter from Bucharest states that Count Coronini lately presented a document to Omer Pasha, which proved to be a formal dismissal of Massar Pasha (better known as Sir Stephen Lake-man), from his post as *Commandant de Place*. The order was dated a long time back, and had, no doubt, been obtained by Austrian influence. Omer Pasha instantly handed the letter back, and informed Count Coronini that he received no orders from foreign Generals, and, above all, not from a General that had never drawn his sword in defence of Turkey. The Austrian Commander took his leave in great wrath, and will, no doubt, make an angry report to Vienna. Massar Pasha offered to resign, but Omer Pasha refused to accept his resignation, and there the matter stands. The Austrians at Bucharest boast that they will have Omer Pasha dismissed if he is not very careful.

A Bucharest correspondent of the *Fremden Blatt*, whose pen is evidently in the service of the Austrian Government, writes that it was the object of the English party to publish independent newspapers at Bucharest, Krajova, Buseo, and Braila. The Hospodar—who is now to Austria what he formerly was to Russia—refused to grant the privilege demanded, "until the new press laws should be published." The Austrian papers gave the preceding news under the heading of "An interdiction laid on the English press in Wallachia." All this looks very unlike a cordial understanding between Austria and the Western Powers.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Letters from Hamburg, in the *Belge Independance*, whose Russian bias is well known, state with no small degree of confidence that the merchant vessels of the Allied Powers, navigating the Russian seas, have been chased by several of the enemy's war steamers, that three have been captured, and taken into the port of Riga, the entry of which, up to the 15th inst., was free from ice. The rumour has been repeated in other quarters; but it appears to be a mere invention, with no other foundation than the bare fact that since the larger ships of the fleet withdrew from the anchorage off Narva, the communication between Sweden and Finland has been re-established as heretofore. It is also stated in a letter from Kiel, of the 26th ult., that several of the Russian line-of-battle ships had put to sea, for the purpose of uniting with the squadron at Helsingfors, and that they had scarcely got out of harbour ere a heavy gale came on. The flag-ship lost her rudder, and three of the ships in company got on shore. Their critical situation being observed, steamers were sent to their assistance, suc-

ceeded in towing them off, and conducted them back to port. The Czar is said to be highly incensed at the occurrence, and has remarked that he considered it an extraordinary circumstance that the ships of England and France had for months past been navigated in the Baltic sea without meeting with any casualties—whereas his own fleet, the officers of which were more perfectly acquainted with the situation of the various shoals which exist, had, on merely being ordered to proceed to Melsingfors, when scarcely out of harbour, placed in imminent danger the ships entrusted to their command.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The following despatch, addressed to Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, by Count Buol, on the 9th November, contains the latest declaration which Austria has made relative to the present European crisis, and the course which it proposes to take:—

The Cabinet of Berlin replied to our communication of the 23rd of last month by a despatch, communicated to us by M. D'Arnica, of which a copy is subjoined. The communication of the 23rd expressed the sincere desire of Austria to obtain for herself and the German confederates guarantees which a union desired, in will as in action, of Austria and Prussia, can alone assure to all Germany. It is in that spirit that we have examined with the most scrupulous attention the note of Baron de Manteuffel.

We are glad to see that the elements of accordance and *entente* contained in the preceding declarations of the Prussian Cabinet have a more clear and pronounced form. Like ourselves, Prussia shows herself inclined to confine to the past the divergencies of opinion which had for too long a time compromised the value and effect of the treaty of the 20th April, and to take resolutions which actual circumstances may claim of it, in consequence of its participation in the alliance (offensive and defensive) of the 20th April.

It is in consideration of that disposition of Prussia that we recommended in the instructions to Baron Prokech, and communicated in substance to the Cabinet of Berlin, to avoid as much as possible sterile discussions on the point of the obligations already contracted in virtue of the treaty of the 20th April. But, at the same time, we proposed, in three points, the project of a federal decision, as it seemed to us, necessitated in an urgent manner by the common interests of Germany in the actual state of affairs. It is, therefore, with very great satisfaction that we found, in the propositions made by the Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to its above-mentioned communications, that the three points in question are reproduced in their essential dispositions.

We are happy to see in this accordance an assurance of the direction towards the same end of the efforts by which the two German Powers apply themselves to obtain the solution of the serious complications of the moment. But the more value we attach to our accord with Prussia, the more do we hope that the Prussian Cabinet will not insist upon conditions and restrictions of pure form which would very probably diminish the chance of the speedy establishment of peace, and might even, in the course of events, compromise the most important interests of Austria and Germany.

We have not the slightest desire to enter into discussions of pure form when the situation is so serious. We therefore think it of very little consequence to examine whether it is better to select, for the dispositions to be taken, the more simple form of a federal decision, or that Austria and Prussia should first come to an agreement (*s'entendent d'abord*) between themselves on the dispositions to be taken, and then submit them to the Diet. Although the adoption of this last form does not appear necessary, since the treaty of April, in consequence of the accession of the Confederation, has taken a greater extension, and has become, as regards its execution and a new eventual extension, the object of the decisions which the Diet may take conformable to the federal constitution.

But, on the other hand, imperious considerations prevent us from accepting, under any form whatsoever, contractual engagements binding (obligatoires) in the sense of the additional dispositions proposed by Prussia.

According to the Prussian project, we ought to engage ourselves by a formal convention to address, conjointly with the great contracting parties, a new invitation to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to accept the bases of peace; and it should only be the result of such a step which should decide whether Germany should bind herself or not (*s'obligerait ou non*) to defend our position in the Principalities, and whether she would leave us or not full liberty of action towards Russia.

Neither the conditions upon which it is wished to make depend (*dont on veut faire dépendre*) the promise of a common defence, nor the restrictions which there may be an intention to put upon our eventual resolutions, appear to us sufficiently justified.

Why should the assistance of the Confederation only be assured in the case Russia should once again reject the bases of peace? Supposing Russia accepts them, but that the Western Powers refuse to enter into negotiations, and that the war continues, would it not be still our task (*tâche*) to maintain ourselves in the Principalities? And for what reason should we not, in that case, count upon the assistance of Germany?

To make at once the concurrence of parties to the alliance depend upon future events and the declarations of Russia and the interpretation given to them by the Allies, would be to deprive beforehand the steps that might be taken at St. Petersburg of a portion of their weight. Opinion is already so much divided on the rights and obligations which result from the treaty of April, that it is to be feared that Russia has it in her power to create new controversies, with the assistance of vague declarations, or of such susceptible of different interpretations. We should therefore have just motives in not formally engaging ourselves to take steps of this description in common, at least as long as all the German Governments do not make with us one powerful body, capable of accepting all the ulterior consequences of such steps.

As the Prussian Cabinet justly observes, the conduct of Russia will doubtless exercise a very great influence on the measure in which we may claim the assistance of our allies. Russia may adopt pacific resolutions, and give guarantees against any attack on her part; she may thus take away (*éloigner de nous*) the danger with which we are menaced by her present attitude. But she will have the more motives for doing so, the more intimate is the alliance of Germany. It is precisely in this respect that it appears necessary to us to extend the common assistance of Germany to our position in the Principalities, without making it depend upon the acceptance or refusal of the bases of peace by Russia.

Practically, the want of these restrictions appears the less to exist, as, according to our propositions, the Diet will retain the right of pronouncing itself according to circumstances upon the degree of danger that would menace us, and upon the case in which military aid should be given.

However, although Russia, by the manner in which she refused to examine the propositions of peace made to her, has put us in the impossibility of returning, in our own interests, to the propositions she declined so categorically; it is, nevertheless, by no means in the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph to exclude all circumstances under which such a step might be taken with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in concert with Prussia and the German Confederation. The exigencies of our position might even oblige us to it. His Majesty the Emperor hopes that the Russian Cabinet will not misconstrue the motives which made him advise the free acceptance, but without conditions, of the four guarantees demanded. His Majesty accompanies with his best wishes the confidential steps which the Court of Berlin, as it results from Baron Manteuffel's despatch, recently adopted, in this sense, with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. If these counsels are not attended with success, an invitation, addressed in the name of the Confederation, to make Russia accept the bases of peace, would certainly not be *hors de propos*. But as regards Austria, she could not resolve to take a step of such a nature except under certain reserves, as, under existing circumstances, such a step would have a very grave character.

The eventualities which are necessarily attached to such a step, the situation created by the definitive non-acceptance of the preliminaries of peace, the case in which the offensive would be inevitable, are so many subjects but little suited to be brought before the Diet without a preliminary confidential deliberation between the Governments of the German States; and the Prussian Cabinet will agree, doubtless, that the question of so decided an invitation addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg ought to be treated *en dehors* of the resolutions which are to be shortly brought before the Diet. We ought, therefore, to desire that, in the federal resolutions which are to be adopted, neither the consequences of the possible acceptance of the preliminary bases nor of the refusal of those bases should be the object of obligatory dispositions. We ought to desire that the condition be not imposed upon us of submitting our liberty of action, as regards the eventual resolutions of the belligerent parties, to restrictions which limit it in a positive manner. Our duties towards our own empire—our position in Europe—do not allow us to say beforehand that, if Russia declares herself ready to negotiate on the basis of the four points, we shall not have, whatever turn events might take, to deliberate on the ulterior decisions which would be made to Russia. Guarantees generally recognised as such—a real conclusion of peace—can alone satisfy our wants. We cannot recognise the simple fact of an offer of peace made by one party and rejected by another party as exercising an obligatory influence upon our resolutions, whatever opinion we may entertain upon such a conjuncture. If it were thus there would be nothing changed in the actual situation, unless that, while the belligerent parties continue to act in full liberty, according to the interests and objects of war or of peace, we should be reduced to that forced neutrality which we have already so often refused to accept for Austria.

For all these motives it would be much more suitable that the decision of the Diet should be restricted to the three points which we have proposed. We give ourselves up to the hope that Prussia does not refuse to appreciate our motives in an impartial and amicable spirit, and that, if she gives her assent thereto, she will be disposed to render full justice to our desire of perfect *entente*, a desire of which we have given her a new proof by a preliminary communication to the Cabinet of Berlin, of the instructions drawn up by Baron Prokech. We are now ready (*à même*) to await the resolutions of Prussia and of the German Confederation. This is why we give immediate communication of the above mentioned instructions, and of the present despatch to all the German Governments,

and we shall sincerely rejoice if we shall shortly be able to hail, as a glorious act for all, an act which would deliver Austria and all Germany from the anxieties which have hitherto weighed upon them. We are persuaded that to attain it, only a little of that impulse is necessary which Prussia can give by that great and legitimate influence which she exercises among the German Confederates; and, finally, we express once again the firm assurance that we shall find the Prussian Cabinet disposed to give instructions to its representative at the Diet analogous to our own.

You will please to leave a copy of this despatch with Baron Manteuffel.

COUNT BUOL.

The Bavarian Minister is said to have announced to Count Buol the accession of his Government to the policy of Austria in the Eastern question, and its intention to support the propositions she proposes making to the Bund. The English and French Ministers have recently informed Count Buol that, in the opinion of their Governments, the Four Points will not be a sufficient protection for Europe, and that they have instructions and powers to propose what appear to be necessary additions to the Protocol of August the 8th. The order that the whole of the Austrian army should be placed on a war footing was issued on the 2nd of November, and it has never been countermanded. The armaments continue, and all the men on furlough have been recalled.

THE CZAR AND THE FOUR POINTS.

The latest advices from Frankfurt and Berlin considerably modify the assertion of a Prussian Court newspaper that the Czar had accepted the four guarantees which had been declared indispensable in the July note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The *Wurtemberg Moniteur* states that the answer of the Cabinet of Russia to the note of that of Berlin, urging the Emperor of Russia to accept the four points, has been received at Berlin, and has been made known to the diplomatic corps. The Russian Cabinet in its answer, which is drawn up in the most conciliatory terms, professes a sincere and constant desire for peace; and states that it is willing to accept the four preliminary points, and to enter into direct negotiations with Austria on this basis; but Russia, in discussing these points, attaches to each certain reservations. For instance, as regards the protection of the Principalities, it states that Russia will only consent to renounce the exclusive protectorate on the condition of its being exercised by the Five Powers conjointly, after an understanding shall have been come to between them on that subject. The same observation is made on the fourth point, regarding the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey. With respect to the point concerning the commerce of the Danube, the Russian Cabinet declares that it never has had the intention to obstruct it in any manner. The same statement was made a dozen times by Count Neesselrode, in his correspondence with Lord Palmerston, regarding the disgraceful manner in which Russia has allowed the Sulina mouth of the river to be blocked up, in order to promote the trade of Odessa. Russia always professes to have the best intentions.

A despatch of more recent date from Berlin states that the Czar would consent to—First, a common guarantee by the Five Powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, without distinction as to confession. Second, a common Protectorate of the Principalities to be exercised by the Five Powers, on the terms of the treaties now existing between Russia and the Porte. Third, a revision of the treaty of 1841. And fourth, the free navigation of the Danube.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The contemplated augmentation of the army, which is expected to take place immediately after the assembling of Parliament, will, it is stated, embrace the whole of the infantry regiments of the line. The manner in which the increase is to be effected is stated to be as follows:—The regiments of infantry serving in the East, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, will have additional battalions of 800 rank and file respectively, to be termed 2nd or 3rd battalions, as in the case of the 1st Royal and Rifle Brigade; those regiments in the colonies and East Indies to have each a reserve battalion of 500 bayonets, and the regiments on home service to be placed, as regards their numerical strength, on the war establishment. The regiments to have additional battalions of 800 men are the 1st Royals, 3rd Buffs, 4th Regiment of Foot, 7th Fusiliers, 9th Foot, 13th ditto, 14th ditto, 18th ditto, 19th Royal Irish, 19th Foot, 20th ditto, 21st ditto, 23rd Fusiliers, 25th Foot, 26th ditto, 31st ditto, 33rd ditto, 34th ditto, 38th ditto, 41st ditto, 42nd Highlanders, 44th Foot, 46th ditto, 47th ditto, 48th ditto, 49th ditto, 50th ditto, 55th ditto, 62nd ditto, 63rd ditto, 68th Light Infantry, 71st Highland Light Infantry, 72nd Highlanders, 77th Light Infantry, 78th Connaught Rangers, 89th Foot, 90th ditto, 92nd ditto, 93rd Highlanders, 95th Foot, 97th ditto, and the Rifle Brigade. The remaining regiments will be augmented as stated above. An additional battalion of Royal Artillery and eight companies of Royal Marines are also to be raised.

RETURN OF ADMIRAL DUNDAS.—Admiral Dundas's three years' term of service as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean will terminate in the course of next month, when, we believe, it is probable that the gallant Admiral will return to England. We have reason to believe that it was Admiral Dundas's desire, on assuming the command, not to retain it beyond the usual period; and as, owing to the Russian tactics, there is at present really no active warfare, so far as the naval forces are concerned, he means to fulfil his intention of resigning the command-in-chief.—*Globe*.

THE "ROYAL ALBERT."—The departure of the *Royal Albert*, 120, with the Grenadier battalion of Guards, 400 strong; detachments of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, each 150 strong; the second battalion of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, 464 strong; and the second company of the Royal Sappers and Miners—numbering together about 1800 men—was delayed on account of a slight break-down in her machinery. Repairs being, however, effected, she left Spithead on Saturday night for her destination. She appeared—with the above large number of troops, and her crew, which would make up a total of 2000 souls on board this vessel—somewhat crowded. Large quantities of Government stores, and others from private sources, had to be left behind, as no room could possibly be found for them.

THE EXPLOSIVE MACHINES.—Another considerable embarkation of troops took place on board the screw-ship *Robert Lowe*, which had arrived at Spithead on Friday from Woolwich, having on board the thirteen large iron cylinders, each containing 1000 lbs. of gunpowder, to blow up the sunken ships at Sebastopol. This ship embarked about 650 men, formed of detachments of the 4th Regiment, 100 men; 28th Regiment, 150 men; Rifle Brigade, 100 men; 28th Regiment, 150 men; 41st Regiment, 150 men; with 6 officers and 13 sergeants. These reinforcements were embarked from the dockyard, and taken off to the *Robert Lowe* in the dockyard steam-tugs. They were enthusiastically cheered as they went to the dockyard, and they replied with the most vociferous cheers and exclamations of delight, elevating their hats on the points of their bayonets, and displaying handkerchiefs on which were printed the Union Jack and other national colours.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a day or two since, commanded Messrs. Hebbert and Co., army contractors, of Pall-mall East, to attend at the Castle, when the Prince gave them instructions to prepare a number of seal-skin coats, lined throughout with fur, one of which His Royal Highness, as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, intends to present to every officer of this regiment doing duty at the seat of war. The Prince, at the same time, gave Mr. Hebbert his own coat as a pattern after which these coats, about seventy in number, are to be made, directing that they should be completed in the course of a week.

SOME of the principal shipowners and master mariners of South Wales have, at a preliminary meeting, resolved to raise, at their own expense, 1000 seamen for her Majesty's naval service, providing the Government will fit out a 120-gun ship, and call it the *South Welshman*, for those men to man it and fight the Russians.

GOVERNMENT has engaged several of the screw colliers plying between the northern coal ports and London to take out stores to the East. They are stout vessels, and have been able to make runs to London, in very bad weather, with 600 tons of coals. A number of merchant ships are also engaged taking out coals to Constantinople for the supply of our fleets.

THE whole of the troops now proceeding to the seat of war are to be armed with the Minié rifle. During their passage out to the Crimea, those unaccustomed to the weapon will be instructed in its management; and, whenever practicable, be exercised in firing at a target, to be hoisted at the foretopgallant-mast.

MEDAL FOR THE KAFFIRIAN CAMPAIGNS.—The Queen has commanded that a medal shall be prepared, to commemorate the success of the forces in the wars in which they were engaged against the Kaffirs in the years 1834-5, 1846-7, and in the course of the period between the 24th of December, 1850, and the 6th of February, 1853. One of the medals is to be conferred on every surviving officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the regular forces, including the officers of the Staff, and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, and Sappers and Miners, who actually served in the field against the enemy in South Africa at the periods alluded to; excluding those who may have been dismissed for subsequent misconduct, or who have deserted and are absent.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From Monday Night's Supplement to the *Gazette*.)

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.—Whereas Our Parliament stands prorogued to the 14th day of December next; and whereas, for divers weighty and urgent reasons, it seems to us expedient that Our said Parliament shall assemble and be holden sooner than the said day, We do, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereby proclaim and give notice of Our Royal intention and pleasure that Our said Parliament, notwithstanding the same now stands prorogued, as hereinbefore mentioned, to the said 14th day of December next, shall assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of December next; and the Lords Spiritual and temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and boroughs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Given at Our Court, at Windsor, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the eighteenth year of our reign. God Save the Queen.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE SULTAN.—Prince Napoleon is still at Constantinople, and going on favourably. He has been for some time out of sorts, being knocked up by arduous and tedious military duties, rather than affected with any positive physical ailment. All of a sudden on Saturday last (Nov. 11), the Sultan announced his intention of calling at the French Palace, to inquire in person after the health of the Prince. Accordingly at two p.m., the young Sovereign, mounted on a splendid Arab, richly caparisoned, proceeded to the hotel of the embassy, surrounded by a retinue of about twenty officers of the Imperial household. M. Benedetti, with all the *personnel* of the legation in full uniform, were in attendance at the outer gate of the palace. There his Majesty alighted, and having been conducted to the entrance of the ball-room, where the Prince and his Staff were in waiting, he cordially saluted and shook hands with his Imperial Highness. They both then repaired to the saloon of the throne, where the Sultan seated himself on a divan, and the Prince on another, facing his Majesty, with M. Schefer, the chief dragoman *in medio*, as a mouthpiece. After the compliments of usage, and a few preliminary observations, the Sultan expressed a wish to be closeted with his Imperial Highness, whereon the Chargé d'Affaires and all present, except the chief interpreter, withdrew. The Sultan's first question was in reference to the chances, more or less remote, attending the reduction of Sebastopol. This, the Prince replied, had now become a secondary question—that it was necessary, in the first instance, to exterminate a force, which from its present attitude of besieged might assume that of a besieging army; but that there was not the smallest doubt of all being promptly and successfully effected on the arrival of the coming reinforcements. The Sultan next inquired respecting the attitude of his own troops before the fire of the enemy. In reply to this, his Imperial Highness did not attempt to dissimulate that there was still something *à désirer*, but that no share of blame was to be attributed to a soldierly corps who in arms had achieved so many brilliant victories on the Danube; that any defects existing were to be imputed to bad example, and the delinquency of the Commander-in-Chief, who had been justly condemned to expiate his shame by degradation, exile, and seven years' close confinement in a fortress. The doors were then reopened, and the Prince presented Madame Benedetti to his Majesty, who addressed her, and all others present, in the most gracious terms. The Sultan then took leave, shaking cordially the hand of the Prince, who accompanied him to the head of the staircase, where the Chargé d'Affaires and members of the Embassy were in waiting, and attended his Majesty to the outer gate of the palace. There another horse, a beautiful animal, was in readiness, and a chair having been brought, and the bystanders moving on to assist his Majesty in mounting, he declined this attention, and jumped nimbly into his saddle.—*Letter from Constantinople*.

Messrs. Charles Macintosh and Co., of Manchester, have received orders from Government to supply a very large quantity of their waterproof fabric, for the use of the troops in the Crimea. The cloth, it is said, will chiefly be converted into "campaigning sheets," large enough for a man to wrap round himself when lying down to rest; and in this way, a very important addition will be made to the means of protection from cold and wet, at the command of our gallant soldiers in the Crimea.

MATAONG, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you a Sketch in this charming little island, accompanied by a few facts bespeaking the progress in "legitimate trade" on the Western Coast of Africa, and the great benefits which it cannot fail to confer upon the African race, especially if conducted upon sound principles, in lieu of the scrambling traffic which has so long characterised commercial enterprise in this quarter of the world. About six or eight years ago this small island, scarcely exceeding three miles in circumference, was a mere wilderness, uninhabited, except occasionally by a few visitors from the mainland, a mile distant, who had found it convenient to resort hither; whence, from time immemorial, it had acquired the designation of the "hiding-place," which the name, Mataong (a corruption of *Mata-can*), signifies. It lies about five or six miles to the westward of the mouth of the Fouriesiah river, at a distance of forty-two miles in a north-westerly direction from Sierra Leone, in what I may term a snug corner of the extensive bay which is formed by the coast of the mainland trending to the westward, and terminating at a point about twenty miles beyond the island. Its position has, consequently, until within the last few years, been out of the common track of trading vessels from Europe.

Circumscribed as the area of the island is, it embraces some beautiful savannahs with excellent pasture, alternating with clusters of fine trees and shrubs of luxuriant growth; whilst the western quarter is almost exclusively wooded with innumerable palm-trees (*Elais guineensis*).

The only wild animals that merit particular notice, are deer, of an excellent breed, and a prodigious number of monkeys. Fish abound in the neighbouring waters, and attract the attention of fishermen from Sierra Leone; some of whom have the privilege of preparing their fish on the island, by a process of curing, previous to conveying it for sale in that colony.

The silk cotton tree (*Bombax Ceiba*) grows here in great luxuriance; a cluster of them is shown in the Sketch. They derive an extrinsic value from their affording a prominent and somewhat singular landmark at a distance of fifteen to twenty miles at sea, before the island itself or any part of the mainland can be seen by the voyager, who may be directing his course hitherward.

It is not, however, until the immediate vicinity of the pier and upper wharf (still further in advance) is reached, that the extensive warehouses and artificers' premises of the establishment open fairly upon the view. An extensive quadrangular yard is formed by the principal buildings, whose massive walls are composed of a compact red sandstone found on the island; whence also a considerable portion of the timber has been supplied. The roofing is slates, obtained from England. The outer walls of each edifice are pierced at intervals with loopholes, for musketry, to meet any casual call for defence; in addition to a battery of great guns ranged on the pier, and nearly a hundred picked men, who have been trained to the use of fire-arms. A well of excellent water is in the centre of the yard. The shipwrights', carpenters', coopers', and blacksmiths' premises, with saw-pits, &c., as well as the dwellings of the artificers, are severally located with a judicious regard to the character of their respective callings; whilst the native population generally, which amounts to about 300 souls, occupy, in accordance with their customs, distinct localities, according to their tribes, which are principally Sherbro, Kussos, and Bargas. There are also a few Jollifs, who confine themselves to the goldsmiths' establishment, in the manufacture of a variety of trinkets, some of which are of exquisite workmanship, particularly their chains and bracelets.

The dwelling-house of the proprietor, with its domestic offices, is situated on the highest point of land, within a quarter of a mile from the pier; and in the immediate vicinity is a chapel, where Divine service is performed every Sunday, and once during the week, by a Catechist, appointed by the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone—one of whose missionaries visits the island occasionally to perform the service as well as the rites of baptism and marriage. There is also a Sunday-school, which is well attended by the children of this little community. In such an establishment as this, it is almost needless to add that an effective police is also provided.

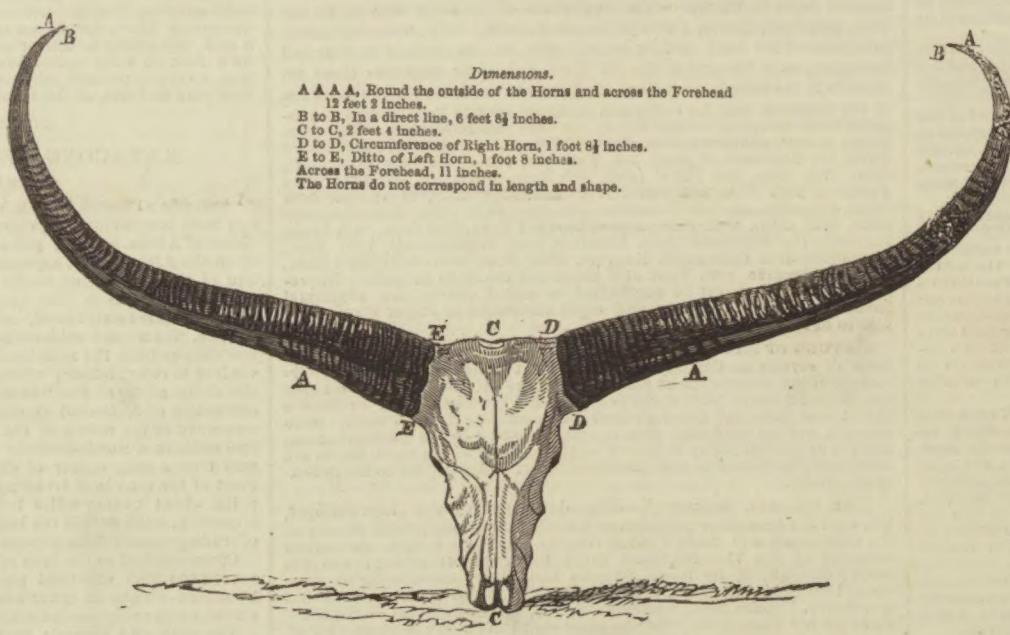
I was greatly astonished and gratified on personally witnessing here what really is doing towards promoting the beneficent views of her Majesty's Government, as well as of the Christian philanthropist, and of all honest advocates of legitimate commerce. Here the African shows that secular and religious education has not been wholly thrown away upon him; and that he possesses sufficient intelligence and energy to become coadjutor in working out his welfare. The vast establishment I have attempted to describe has been reared from the ground, and several vessels built on the spot, wholly by the labour of Africans; and the little community formed within little



MATABELE, ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—THE PIER, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

more than four years. With the exception of the proprietor (a British subject) not one European is in the establishment; and only one (a youth) among the agents he employs at the numerous factories, or minor establishments, in the several rivers of the neighbourhood. The principal shipwright is a brother of Canrabar Caulker, the well-known Sherbro Chief. The Clerk and Superintendent of the Store-yard is a son of the Chief of Dubrica, in the Soombooya territory; and the sons of other Chiefs are also on the establishment—each department having several apprentices. Pending the erection of the buildings, during the time mentioned, trading has been carried on—the amount of exports and imports increasing, till the latter, in British manufactured goods alone, amount, in the present year, to £80,000. According to the printed list of entries and departures, as many as eighty vessels, under British, French, and American flags, anchored at the port during last year; and the scarcity of shipping, on account of the war, causes a deficiency, at the present time, of fourteen or sixteen ships to take away the native produce ready for shipment. All this has been effected within the period named, by the experience and foresight; the skill, energy, and enterprising spirit of a single individual—Mr. Nathaniel Isaacs, a merchant engaged for many years in the African trade, and who, having gained the confidence and respect of the several chiefs of the neighbouring territories, not only holds the island upon a secure tenure, but has had all the rights and privileges of a chieftain conferred upon him. At a meeting of those chiefs, convened expressly for the purpose. Here, then, I was wholly unprepared, with many others, to witness, in so remote a spot, the celebration (for the

first time) of her Majesty's birthday, on the 24th of May last, when a general holiday was given to the inhabitants. The Fox, cutter, belonging to the island, had arrived a few days before from



SKULL AND HORNS OF A WILD BUFFALO, SHOT IN CENTRAL ASSAM.

Sierra Leone, with several gentlemen and ladies resident in that colony, and some officers from the garrison, to share in the festivities. At an early hour the militia assembled in front of the dwelling-house; and, after going through different military evolutions, fired a *feu de joie*, and joined in three hearty cheers, responsive to the cry of "Long Live Queen Victoria!" the band playing the national airs. At half-past eleven the little military body, with the band, and colours flying, marched down to the Upper-wharf, where they took up their position; and, at twelve precisely, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery on the pier: on the cessation of which "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and a variety of lively airs, were played by the band; the militia again firing a *feu de joie*; whilst cheering, as from the whole impulse of every heart present, continued for some time; the Africans, in a sort of rampant exultation, hurrahing and throwing up their caps with all the fervent loyalty of an English mob. A sumptuous dinner was provided by our host for a larger number of guests than his hospitable table had for some time accommodated. The Queen's health, and other loyal toasts, were drunk with all honours. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, as well outside the dwelling as within; the Africans, in different parties, according to their tribes, indulging in their own peculiar dances and music. I have now only to add that, in quitting this charming spot, I cannot do otherwise than retain a gratifying recollection of the happy days I have spent on it.

BUFFALO-SHOOTING IN ASSAM.

The Buffalo is found of majestic growth in a wild state in the numerous tree-jungles of Assam, and the killing of this fine animal is one of the favourite wild sports of the country. In a shooting party made for this purpose, in April, 1842, a remarkably fine Buffalo was shot by Lieutenant-Colonel Mathie, near Trespore, in Central Assam. The skull and horns of this stately specimen of the ox tribe have lately been brought by Colonel Mathie from India, with the intention of presenting them to be added to the already fine collection of horns in the zoological collection of the British Museum. The dimensions of the horns and skull are annexed to the Illustration.

FORT FILLMORE.

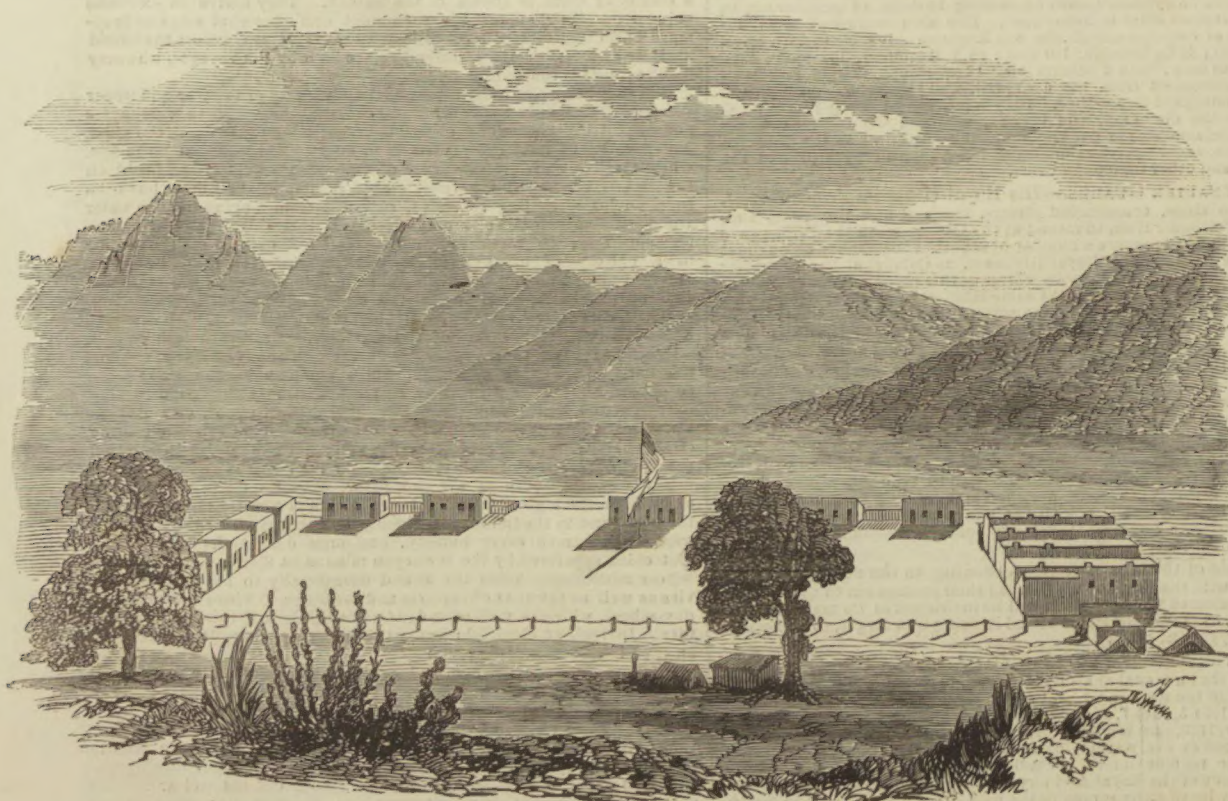
A CORRESPONDENT, who writes from Fort Bliss, Texas, has favoured us with the accompanying View of Fort Fillmore, in New Mexico, one of the garrisons first built by the United States Government on the Rio Grande del Norte, after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, between Mexico and the United States. The situation of the Fort is exceedingly picturesque, and commands almost every variety of scenery. In front, and for miles north and south, the magnificent Rio Grande is seen winding its stately and troubled course through lofty, snow-capped mountains and fertile valleys. In the background are seen the great chains of the White and Sacramento Mountains; and, far to the south, is the great Guadalupe range. On the west of the Rio Grande, in full view of the fort, is the great Mesilla Valley, its prairies extending to the westward farther than the eye can reach; and, with its table and bottomlands, affording a pleasing contrast to the rough, huge mountains which on three sides surround it. All the mountains in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore are known to be exceedingly rich in iron, copper, silver, and gold ores. Silver mines are now worked.

The Mesilla Valley had been for some time disputed territory, when the question was settled by purchase by the United States Government; thus opening another beautiful region of country to American enterprise.

The climate of the Mesilla is unsurpassed; its soil is equal to that of any portion of the globe. Already are seen growing the grape, fig, peach, apricot, apple, and pear, and corn, wheat, oats, and barley; and all the tropical fruits will grow here as luxuriantly as in any latitude.

A few years hence will be seen an industrious and happy people enjoying this charming country, where now the Apache, Comanche, Navajo, Tongawaa, and Lipau, are the chief proprietors.

Fort Fillmore has therefore become an important post, and will doubtless soon attract public attention, by reason of the varied information emanating from its vicinity, and the great private and public interests it will be called upon to protect.



FORT FILLMORE, NEW MEXICO.



THE BROMBOROUGH POOL CANDLE-WORKS.—FROM THE MERSEY.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY— BROMBOROUGH POOL WORKS.

THERE is, probably, no branch of our domestic manufactures in which higher scientific progress has been made, of late years, than in the art of making candles. The application of new substances, and the various processes requisite for their development, have largely employed the resources of a new branch of chemistry since the year 1811, when it was founded by M. Chevreul. Hence arose the science of candle-making, the ingenuity and importance of which, apart from its great commercial extent, led to the appearance in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, December 8, 1849, of a series of Engravings of the seat of this new art, 'the Stearic Candle Manufacture,' as carried on at Price's Candle Company's Works, Belmont, Vauxhall. In the accompanying account of the writer's visit to the factory, the several stages of the process are briefly explained; and the large growth of the subject in public interest, since the above date, has proved that we did not over-rate its importance in thus fully illustrating the subject in our pages. The works at Belmont have since been greatly extended. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 the Company received a Prize Medal; and in the lecture delivered to the Society of Arts, by the managing director, Mr. G. F. Wilson, early in 1852, the history of the new manufacture was fully detailed, and its extent represented, in the fact of the works having employed in the previous winter above 900 hands, and made 100 tons—£7000 worth of candles weekly. The subject next presented a new phase of social interest. In this year the Company very properly took the educational, moral, and religious charge over the persons (and especially the young persons) in its employment, thus adding to the list of those employers who, without legal compulsion, have endeavoured to provide for the improvement of their work people. In an able paper in the *North British Review*, November, 1853, these operations are narrated; the contribution being properly entitled "Candle-making and Christianity," from its proving that advances towards the highest principles of Christian faith

and love have been successfully made in this Surrey Factory. Meanwhile, the subject has of late acquired additional importance in a commercial point of view. The progress of improvement in the manufacture has constantly gone on: new English, French, and, latterly, even a highly-promising American process have been brought forward—only, however, to be superseded by a new development of the Company's processes. The Company now employ just 2000 persons; their capital is £700,000; called up £612,000. Their operations have been considerably affected by the war in which we are at this moment engaged: for example, the importation of palm-oil—the raw material of stearic candles—has increased about one-fourth of the whole quantity, which fourth is equal to one-eighth of the tallow brought to this country from Russia.

The works at Belmont having been extended as far as practicable, the Company looked out for "fresh fields" for their enterprise. Vauxhall is over-crowded with factories; the lofty chimney-stalks are thicker here than elsewhere in the suburbs; and the atmosphere is scarcely calculated to lighten labour; and to the moral training of the establishment, rather than to the healthful advantage of the site, must be referred the nimble hands and cheerful faces which may be seen in the work-rooms of the establishment, as well as in its long, iron-roofed play-shed. Accordingly, in addition to the Company's factory at Belmont, extending over nearly two acres, with large branch works at Battersea, another factory has been started at Liverpool, the chief port of importation for palm-oil. Now a large portion of the custom of the firm being from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the northern counties, a heavy amount of double carriage, of the raw material first, and then of the manufactured article, will be saved by this new factory; and, if anything were wanted to add to the interest of the subject, we might remind the reader that the trade in palm-oil on the African coast is the chief economical antidote to the slave-trade at the present day, the beneficial working of which must have been felt by the President of Liberia, when he last week proposed to inspect the Belmont Factory; and we now purpose taking the reader to the extensive works near Liverpool.

The scene of these operations is Bromborough Pool, on the Mersey about four miles above Birkenhead. The principal works being, in great measure, self-contained, and depending on their own workshops for the trades they employ, the proximity of a great town is not essential. The Company were, therefore (except in the item of good water carriage), tolerably unfettered in choice of position. The price of land about Liverpool put a stop to any thought of settling there; some liberal offers came from the Wallasey neighbourhood; but the Company finally chose the pretty country place above named, and bought sixty acres of land. They were met, at first starting, by an act of great kindness and liberality on the part of Mr. C. K. Mainwaring, the proprietor of the estate of which the above land formed a part.

They arranged for the purchase of a less quantity, of land than it afterwards appeared would be required; but Mr. Mainwaring, on being made aware that if they were limited to this quantity, some of their plans for the improvement and comfort of their people might eventually be seriously interfered with, allowed another large field to be included in the purchase, at the price per acre originally agreed upon, notwithstanding the increase of value given in the meantime by the establishment of a large manufactory to all the property in its neighbourhood. Indeed, it was only his seeing in the *Quarterly Review* an article on these plans that induced him to alienate any portion of his land for manufacturing purposes; his first answer given to the Company's application, while absent in Italy, and before seeing that article, being a refusal to sell at any price, though he offered to let for a long term of years—an offer the Company, of course, could not accept, as it was out of the question to put so great a mass of property as they were about to erect upon anything but their own freehold land.

In preparing the ground, by cutting off a slice of rising ground, and with it raising the adjoining piece of rush land six feet, were obtained above four acres of level ground, well above the rise of the highest tides, affording facilities for landing and shipping goods. On this area was built the factory, a one-storied building, with walls twenty feet high; roofed by Mr. John Walker, of London, with galvanised corru-



THE BROMBOROUGH POOL CANDLE-WORKS.—INTERIOR VIEW UNDER THREE SPANS OF ROOF.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

gated iron, in spans of forty feet, covering three acres and three quarters.

The fourteen steam-boilers are fitted with self-feeding, smoke-consuming furnaces. The stoke-hole is nearly 300 feet by 80; adjoining one corner is the engine-house containing a pair of 20-horse horizontal, high-pressure, expansive, and condensing engines, from drawings by Mr. E. A. Cowper, who has since been appointed the Company's consulting engineer.

The machinery and apparatus have been arranged after the experience and on the scale of the Company's Belmont and Battersea Works, combined into one manufactory. This increased extent of manufacturing power will lead to the reduction of prices, will meet the enormous demand which has sprung up from Australia, and will relieve us from any fear of the French interfering with our trade in the home or export markets, of which, at one time, there were symptoms.

The works include shops for the principal trades employed—engineers, smiths, copper-smiths, tinmen, cooperers, carpenters, bricklayers, and weavers; and gas-works. It seems rather absurd that candle-makers cannot light themselves; but, whatever gas may be in closed rooms, for great open buildings it is of course the cheapest and safest light.

The fresh-air open spaces and cottages give the factory at Birkenhead a great advantage over the parent works. The cottages will attach the people much more closely to the place. The little gardens are very popular; and, considering the short time of occupation and the nature of the soil, their appearance is generally very creditable.

One point connected with the new works, much to be regretted, is that their mode of construction, and the way in which the processes are worked, must prevent the admission of visitors.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.—Advent Sunday. Flaxman died, 1826.
MONDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
TUESDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1791.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
THURSDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
FRIDAY, 8.—Con. B. V. Mary. Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
SATURDAY, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1757. Gay died, 1732. Milton b., 1608.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 0	1 10	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA.—A ticket to the library of the British Museum, permitting the party to make extracts from MSS., can be obtained on the recommendation, in writing, of any person of respectability known to the Chief Librarian, or of any literary, scientific, or official gentleman of character. No fees are required.

ECO.—The *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal*, and the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, as well as the *Weekly Telegraph*, Dublin newspaper, contain genealogical matter with respect to Irish families.

A.—The second Crest—to be heraldically correct—must be on the sinister side. If "the wing" be marked with the proper lines or dots of Petra Sancta, the colour or tincture can be easily discovered.

ORLANDO.—The Arms of Graham, of Esk, Cumberland, are:—Or on a chief sa., three escallops of the field.

J. S. T., Sheffield.—Lord Raglan was, previously to his elevation to the Peerage, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G.C.B. His Lordship's Arms are:—Quarterly; France and England, within a bordure compony arg. and az. Crest: A portcullis or mailed az., with chains pendent thereto, gold. Supporters: Dexter—A panther, arg. spotted of various colours, fire issuing from the mouth and ears ppr., gorged with a plain collar and chained or. Sinister—A wyvern, wings endorsed vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist gu. Motto: "Mutare vel timere sperno."

AN OLD READER.—See "Sidney's Three Colonies of Australia."

M. B. B., Isle of Man; E. M. M.; M. W.; and J. G. M., Patney.—Declined.

W. M. T. (British Army in Turkey), is thanked: the Sketches of Bulgaria did not reach us in time to be available.

JUSTICE is not exempt.

F. M., Rudham.—Your coin is a penny of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066, very common, worth about 3s.

J. M. L., Crick.—Declined.

R. C., Harrogate, and J. F. S., Accrington, are thanked; although we have not space for their communications.

G. H.—The *escarp*, or *scarp*, is the interior side of a ditch, or that next the fortress; the *counterscarp* is the exterior side, and faces the scarp. When it is strengthened by masonry, it is said to be reveted, and the brickwork is called the revetment. A *redan* is a fortified work of two faces forming an angle in front, employed to cover troops, or the entrance to a principal work. The *curtain* is the connecting line of rampart or parapet between two projecting works. *Gabions* are cylindrical baskets, open at both ends, used in field fortification; being planted on the ground and filled with earth, in the formation of a parapet. *Fascines* are large faggots, strongly bound at both ends, and in the middle, and used in raising batteries, filling up ditches, strengthening ramparts, &c. The *taffrail*, or *taffrail*, is the upper part of a ship's stern, which is usually ornamented. The Dutch call it *taffrail*, from *tafel*, a table. The *top-gallant-mast* (pronounced *to-gallant-mast*), is the third division of a mast; the second, which is next above the lower mast, being called the top mast. The *port*, or *larboard* side of a ship, it that to the left hand, looking forward; the *starboard* side is that to the right. We know of no work specially devoted to an explanation of terms in military and naval science.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

THE signal discomfiture which was inflicted upon the Russians at the glorious battle of Inkerman, seems to have had the effect of deterring Prince Menschikoff from further aggression. There was a report during the week that the garrison of Sebastopol had made a sortie, on the 13th of November, against the French, and that it had been repulsed, after a severe battle, with heavy loss on both sides. But Prince Menschikoff, in his various despatches up to the 19th, makes no allusion to any such event, and the report was generally treated as unfounded, even before letters from Balacava of the 13th were delivered in London, which proved its falsehood beyond a doubt. We do not hear that the Russians have received any reinforcements since the battle of Inkerman, or that they are likely to receive any for several weeks. On the other hand, the armies of the Allies are daily augmented by arrivals from England, and from the French ports in the Mediterranean; and their camp at Balacava has been transformed into a fortress, which will shortly rival Sebastopol itself. In their intrenchments they may not only defeat any attempts of the Russians to storm their position, but will be enabled to receive supplies of every kind in the greatest abundance. The Euxine, notwithstanding the severity of its tempests, being open to our navies, the liberality of Great Britain and France will provide every possible comfort for their heroic armies; and their sense of the urgency of the case will induce both Governments to pour in reinforcements. The Russians in Sebastopol are in a less favourable condition. While the severity of the winter will be as trying to their troops as to ours, the difficulty of procuring supplies overland from Odessa, via the Isthmus of Perekop, will be infinitely greater than those attending a sea voyage. Already the roads in the Crimea are stated to be almost impassable; and the division of General Dannenberg—the arrival of which inspired Prince Menschikoff to make his fierce, and, as he hoped, his final onslaught at Inkerman—brought no commissariat along with them. If the Russians were placed on short allowance, before the 5th of November, they are likely to

be reduced to still greater extremity, by the presence among them, of the still numerous though shattered remnant of Dannenberg's force. Desperation may thus compel them to make a renewed attack upon the Allied armies. If they fulfil any such intention, we may trust our heroic soldiers to add a fourth victory to the three great names of Alma, Balacava, and Inkerman. Perhaps, however, the Allies may find it expedient to resume the offensive; in which case we may trust, not alone to the gallantry of the French and the English, but to the skill and daring of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, to achieve a splendid, if not a decisive victory. At present, however, the general impression seems to be that little more will be done on either side until the spring. The Allied armies are taking measures to winter in the Crimea, and to re-open the campaign on a grander scale, with reinforcements that shall raise their numbers to an equality with those of the Russians. The memorable struggle on the heights of Inkerman proved one Frenchman or Briton to be as formidable in fight as four Russians, so that equality of numbers will be an inequality in courage, discipline, and every soldierly quality—and all to the disadvantage of the Russians. The Allies would, with such reinforcements, be enabled to do what might have been done before, if men could be as wise before as after the event—viz., to station a force at Perekop, to prevent the entrance of a single Russian or a single ounce of food into the Crimea, and another force to complete the investment of Sebastopol. With such a disposition of the Allied strength—and it is evident that France and Great Britain are able to accomplish far more than this—Prince Menschikoff would be speedily reduced to the alternative of extermination, or of unqualified surrender. The obvious danger of being caught in such a trap in the spring, will perhaps compel the Russians to make one or more attempts to dislodge the Allies during the winter. But the most recent letters from the Crimea state that the French and British armies have already been reinforced to such an extent as to be fully able to repel any attack which the Russians may make against them. The duty of the Governments of France and England is, therefore, to maintain those troops in the highest state of efficiency, and to keep increasing their numbers to the requisite amount, so that in the spring they may be able to wrest the Crimea from the Czar by one grand and decisive effort. Warm clothing for the troops has been dispatched in large, and, it is to be supposed, in sufficient quantities; and wooden houses, in numbers adequate to lodge five-and-twenty thousand men, have already left, or will, in a few days, leave our shores. The French Government is acting with similar foresight—so that we may expect both armies will be well provided.

In the severe storms which commenced in the Euxine on the 11th, and continued with more or less violence until the 14th of November, we regret to learn that the British and French fleets both suffered severely. Besides a large number of transports, the British lost one magnificent steam-ship, the *Prince*, recently purchased at a large price, and which went down with all on board. The *Sea Nymph* shared the same fate. Several ships of war were seriously damaged. The *Retribution* only escaped foundering by sacrificing her guns. The French lost two war steam-ships of the first class, besides suffering other injury. For all this, the Czar will, doubtless, chant "Te Deum," and call upon his deluded people to return thanks to the Almighty for a visible interposition in favour of orthodox Russia, assailed by heterodox France and infidel England. But our affliction, though severe, is not ruinous; and will not be exasperated by self-reproach, that the loss might have been avoided. Man cannot war against the elements; and British and French energy will make amends for the loss, and be thankful, great as it was, that it was no greater, and that it can be met with an unrepining spirit.

The Czar is rejoiced to find that he has some friends in England, and takes care to represent to his subjects that John Bright, the English Quaker (but un-English logician) speaks the mind of the British people, when he maintains in his letter to Mr. Watkin that Russia is right, and his own country wrong, in going to war in defence of the Sultan. John's letter has been reproduced in *extenso* in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, of which the Czar is editor, and Count Nesselrode the sub-editor. We suppose neither the Czar nor the Count will tell the Russians, in their next week's paper, that John was burnt in effigy in the public thoroughfare of Manchester, amid the acclamations of the people; and that two "traitor loons," who had been vile enough to express the hope that the Czar might be successful, have been expelled from the Exchange-rooms of two of our cities, amid the indignation or contempt of their former associates. The Russian serfs may be deceived; but the Czar must know thoroughly well that John Bright spoke for John Bright alone—that he and his opinions are scouted by the British people—and that, in all probability, John Bright will never again have the honour of a seat in the British Legislature.

THE attempt of the Czar to mystify the German Powers, to afford a pretext to his friend the King of Prussia for embarrassing the action of Germany, and for retarding the ultimate adhesion of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the cause to which Austria stands pledged, is politic, and may not be altogether unsuccessful. It is intended for the latitude of Germany, and is based on a thorough knowledge of the Russian sympathies of the German Courts, and the solid inertia, as well as bewilderment, of the popular mind in all the States, major and minor, of the Germanic Confederation. But in France and Great Britain, the willingness which the Czar expresses to listen to negotiations on the basis of the "four points," is, and will continue to be, treated with contempt. The day of the four points is gone by; and, while admitting that, if interpreted without subterfuge or reservation, they may be good enough in their way, the Allies will listen to no terms of adjustment that do not comprise a fifth point, still more essential to the security of Europe. That point is the cession of the Crimea, and the consequent dismantlement and destruction of the fortress of Sebastopol. The Czar, while professing his desire for peace on the basis of the four points, will not, we may be assured, listen at present to any proposition on the basis of point the fifth. It will be the duty of the Allies to strengthen their powers of persuasion by the sword and the bayonet. A Sovereign whose Generals issue

the inhuman order to give no quarter to the enemy, is not to be reasoned with. He makes himself a savage, and a king of savages, and must be met with the only argument that savages can understand.

As regards the approximation which appears to have been made towards a better understanding between Austria and Prussia, we must confess our inability to see in what manner Austria has merited the reproaches which certain parties and journals in this country are continually launching against her. It must be evident that Austria has a very difficult game to play; and that if she could be assured of the co-operation of Prussia, her policy towards Russia would be so simplified that she could, without fear of invasion in her own territory, ally herself by deeds as well as by words with Great Britain and France. Austria has not moved fast enough to satisfy the Western Powers, or even to do justice to her own character; but it should not be forgotten by those who criticise her conduct that the united action of Germany, which she has so pertinaciously striven to accomplish, would reduce the Czar to extremity. Great as his power and resources may be, he could not, unless he were utterly mad, hope to carry on a successful war against the whole force of Germany, in addition to that of France and Great Britain. Although Austria has been timid, nothing has yet shown her to be dishonest. She is pledged to the policy of the Western Alliance, and will, perhaps, carry Prussia and the rest of Germany along with her. If she do, the war will be shortened, and deprived of no small portion of its bitterness; and Francis Joseph will be enabled to play in European politics, the high and dignified part which becomes his position and character, and the interests of his people.

But though the Allies may leave the Austro-Prussian negotiations to "drag their slow length along" at the pace which seems to suit the mental as well as the physical condition of the casuists of Central Europe, they are not relieved from the necessity of taking measures to ascertain whether those Austrian functionaries in the Danubian provinces, whose pro-Russian proceedings at Bucharest have lately scandalized the friends of Turkey, are acting with the authority or cognizance of the Emperor. If the world were to judge of Austria by the conduct of General Coronini, it would declare Austria to be in active alliance with the Czar. It is high time that the conduct of that officer should be disavowed, if the Emperor Francis Joseph desires to stand well with France and England. General Coronini not only treats the Turks with insolent contempt, but he acts as if he were determined to convert Moldavia and Wallachia into Austrian provinces—to goad the inhabitants into hostility by his oppression—and to make their hostility a pretext for annexation. When the Turkish army under Omer Pacha was about to march from Bucharest towards Bessarabia on the 11th of November, the Austrian General wrote a letter to Omer Pacha, prohibiting his march further than between two small villages on the line of the Sereth, not more than four miles apart, named Saverni and Matchiti. If this line of march had been followed by the Turkish Commander, the Turkish army would have been compelled to pass through a narrow gorge, where a very small force of Russian troops might have surprised and annihilated it. We believe that at this very time a large Russian force was established in the vicinity of these villages. It is probable, had the Turkish army marched as directed, that the Russians would have been duly apprised of the fact. We may easily anticipate what the catastrophe would have been. Happily, however, Omer Pacha was informed of the snare into which he might have fallen, and countermanded the march of his army. Surely the Allied Powers ought to insist upon an explanation from the Austrian Government, and the recall of General Coronini, if, in this and other instances, he has acted without instructions, and on his individual responsibility.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has received her Ministers almost daily, and on Monday presided at a Privy Council, at which a proclamation was ordered to issue, summoning Parliament to meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday, the 12th of December.

On Friday, the 24th ult., Prince Albert went to Portsmouth, to witness the embarkation of the Grenadier Guards, about proceeding in the *Royal Albert* to the Crimea. The same evening, Prince Ernest of Leiningen arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince, with Prince Ernest of Leiningen walked in the Home Park and slopes. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen. The Earl of Aberdeen had the honour of joining the Royal party.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the four elder Royal children, and Prince Ernest of Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Earl of Aberdeen was also at the service.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which most of the Ministers were present. Her Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and Sir George Grey. The Duke of Argyll and Sir George Grey remained on a visit to the Queen. In the morning her Majesty walked in the Home Park with the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves. In the evening the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen, the Duke of Argyll, the Ladies Augusta and Frances Bruce, Lord and Lady Carlington, Major-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey, and Sir George Grey.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Leiningen, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, attended by Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey and Captain Du Plat, and returned to the Castle, at a quarter past three, from Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Somerset is suffering from an attack of paralysis, with which his Grace was seized on Sunday last. The very unfavourable symptoms which prevailed at first, have given way to medical treatment, and his Grace is recovering from the shock, but the paralysis remains.

Frances Marchioness of Londonderry has left Holderness House for Wynyard Park. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., arrived at Constantinople on the 16th ult., with his detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in the *Queen of the South*, en route for the seat of war. The Earl and Countess Vane are now staying at their seat, Machynlleth, Wales.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby intend passing the winter at Florence. The noble Marquis is greatly improved in health. The Countess of Strathmore was staying with her relatives when seized with her fatal illness.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll have left Lady Agnes Duff's residence, in Eaton-place, for Leamington Spa. The wound in his Lordship's hand, which he met with at the battle of Alma, is going on satisfactorily.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. S. Banks, to Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire; Rev. J. Bush, to Ousby, near Penrith, Cumberland; Rev. G. F. Goddard, to Southfleet, near Gravesend; Rev. W. Brooksbank, to Lauphugh, Cumberland. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Bell to Brace Meole, Salop; Rev. J. Palmer, to Bromyard, Hereford; Rev. J. H. Armstrong, to Bicknoller, near Taunton. *Incumbency:* The Rev. T. Cox, to Thrapwood, near Whitchurch, Flintshire.

The Lord Chancellor has bestowed the vacant stall in Bristol Cathedral on the Rev. Edward Girdlestone, the Vicar of Deane, in the county of Lancaster.

The Rev. William Smith, M.A., of Lewes, Sussex, has been appointed Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, vice the Rev. Wyville Thompson, M.A.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk has given a considerable portion of land for the site of a new church about to be erected at Hadfield, near Glossop, Lancashire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Nov. 24	29.165	43.2	27.5	35.1	- 6.5	89	N.	0.00
" 25	29.420	41.0	31.4	35.9	- 5.8	94	N.	0.02
" 26	29.823	39.4	30.2	35.3	- 5.5	94	N.	0.00
" 27	29.920	40.3	26.5	32.2	- 9.7	99	S.W.	0.00
" 28	29.884	48.0	26.6	38.4	- 3.5	92	S.W.	0.04
" 29	29.606	49.0	39.0	44.4	+ 2.5	78	W.S.W.	0.30
" 30	29.608	44.0	32.8	38.3	- 3.5	87	S.W.	0.04

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.16 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.92 inches by the 27th; decreased to 28.97 inches by the 29th; increased to 29.51 inches by the 30th; and decreased to 29.43 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.498 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 36.9°; being 4.6° below the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 22.5°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer 49.0° on the 29th, and the lowest, 26.6° on the 27th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 11.4°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of four-tenths of an inch.

The weather on the 26th, 29th, and the morning of the 30th, was fine, and the sky nearly free from cloud; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky overcast.

Fog was prevalent all day on the 27th. The low temperatures of this week were not experienced at stations near the river Thames, the waters of which were fully 7° warmer than the air.

Lewisham, December 1, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, Nov. 25, the births of 1893 children were registered within the metropolitan districts—519 males, and 774 females. The number of deaths was 1262—namely, 618 males, and 644 females. The calculated number of deaths, from the averages in the same interval from ten years, was 1193; and, thus, 189 persons died last week above the estimated number—the mortality, therefore, is still high. There were eight deaths from cholera. The number of deaths this week was, however, less than in the previous week by 47. The mortality in children was nearly the same: 649 died—being more than 100 above the estimated number; 361 persons died at ages between fifteen and sixty, and 243 at ages exceeding sixty years. The diseases of the organs of respiration have suffered a considerable increase, rising from 240 to 292—exceeding the ordinary mortality—attributed in great measure to the very cold weather, as shown in our Weather Table. The deaths from scarlatina rose to 118, being more than double its average. There were 23 deaths from small-pox, 33 from measles, 37 from whooping-cough, 50 from fever, 21 from diarrhoea, 144 from bronchitis, and 121 from consumption.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MARYLEBONE.—A meeting of Liberal electors, appointed for the three parishes composing the borough, was held at the Westmorland Arms Tavern, George-street, Manchester-square, on Wednesday, for the purpose of uniting the Liberal party in the selection of a candidate. Various gentlemen expressed their preference for particular candidates, and the following names were submitted to the meeting in the course of the proceedings, viz., Sir Charles Napier, Messrs. William Conyngham, John Williams (late M.P. for Macclesfield), George Thompson, General Peronet Thompson, Messrs. Crawford, Prescott (Grote, Prescott, and Co.), Lord Melgund, Colonel Romilly, and Mr. Ricardo. Seven out of the eleven had, it was stated, given their consent to be put in nomination. After some discussion a resolution was carried, that the number of candidates be reduced to five, and that an aggregate meeting of the borough be convened at some large and central place, where the five gentlemen selected should be invited to attend and explain their political views. On this resolution being passed, the Pandras delegates, with the exception of two or three, left the meeting in a body, asserting that the Marylebone men wished to swamp them. The chairman then put the names to a show of hands; when Col. Romilly, Mr. Crawford, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. Prescott, were announced as the selected candidates. Mr. Kensett then moved that paid agents and canvassers be dispensed with, and that the expenses of the election be confined to the returning officer, the hire of rooms, and printing. The resolution was carried; and it was further resolved that the committee already selected to represent the three parishes be the committee to carry out the necessary arrangements.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The eighteenth anniversary meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand—Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., president, in the chair. From the report of the council, it appeared that the society consisted of 250 members—that many thousands specimens of British and foreign plants had been received for distribution among the members in January next—the donations to the library had been considerable, and comprised many valuable botanical works. The report was unanimously adopted; after which a ballot took place for the council for the ensuing year, when the chairman was re-elected president; and he nominated J. Miers, Esq., F.R.S.; and A. Henfrey, Esq., F.R.S., vice-presidents; and Mr. J. Reynolds, treasurer.

LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.—A conference of the advocates of the total abolition of slavery, met at the London Tavern, on Wednesday: present, S. Gurney, Esq. (who presided), Col. F. Thompson, Messrs. Eliza Burritt, S. Sturge, S. Gurney, jun., George Thompson, a considerable number of the society of Friends, and several gentlemen from the West India colonies and the British ports commercially connected with them.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY to be performed by the Queen's Scholars this year will be the "Eunuchus," of Terence, on Thursday, Dec. 14; Monday, Dec. 18; and Thursday, Dec. 21.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the St. Gregory's College, Downside, a Benedictine Institution for the education of Youth for the Catholic Church, a legacy of £1000 is bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Keeley, of Versailles. Also a sum of £600 (subject to a few expenses) is to be given to the Benedictine Female Convent of Salford, Warwickshire, formerly of Cambrays, France; and £1000 to some Catholic charitable institution, according to the discretion of her mother. The following bequests, amounting to £4600, are left by the will of the late Miss Ellen Marshall, of the Royal York Crescent, Clifton:—The Church Missionary Society, £1000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £600; London City Missionary, £600; New Hospital, Guinea-street, Bristol, £600; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500; Governesses' Benevolent Institution, £500; Blind Asylum, Park-street, Bristol, £400; Industrial Home at Clifton, £400. Miss Martha Daubeny, of Gloucester, has left to the Bristol Infirmary a legacy of £500.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Major-General Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H., was sworn under £70,000 personality; William Hicks, of Clapham and Mincing-lane, £60,000; George W. Bartley, King William-street, tea-dealer, £14,000; Thomas Parker, surgeon, of Apsley, Guise, Bedford, £35,000; Thomas Smith, of Dorset-place, Bristol, £40,000; W. Forrest, of the Strand, curiosity dealer, £14,000. The will of Henry Wright, who died at Varna on the 15th of August last, whilst acting as Assistant Commissary in H.M.'s Field Train Department, has just been proved.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.—A letter from the French camp before Sebastopol says:—"Recently, in a house to which some Cossacks had set fire, we found in a room, on the point of being suffocated with the smoke, a child about eighteen months old, elegantly dressed, and having a gold cross suspended from its neck. The poor infant smiled upon our Grenadiers, who removed it, and have adopted it until the family to whom it belongs shall be discovered. It is curious to see the Grenadiers fondling the baby, and treating it with as much tenderness as it could receive from its mother."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN.



This lamented lady died on the 3rd ult., at Florence, after a short illness, in the 28th year of her age. Lady Strathmore was eldest daughter of the present Viscount Barrington, by Jane-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lord Ravensworth. Her marriage with the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn took place on the 30th April, 1850, but there was no issue of it.

LADY EMILY PUSEY.



The death of Lady Emily Pusey occurred on the 16th ult., at the family seat, Fosse, Berkshire.

Her Ladyship was born 25th Oct., 1798, the second daughter of Henry-George, second Earl of Carnarvon, by Elizabeth Kitty, his wife, daughter and heir of Colonel John Dyke Acland, of Pixton, county Somerset; and married 4th October, 1822, Philip Pusey, Esq., of Pusey, late M.P. for Berks, elder brother of the well-known Dr. Pusey, of the University of Oxford. Lady Emily leaves a son, Sidney Edward Bouverie, born 15th September, 1839; and two daughters, Edith-Lucy and Clara.

ROBERT EDWARD, VISCOUNT LORTON.

ROBERT EDWARD KING, Viscount Lorton, one of the Irish Representative Peers, a General in the Army, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon, and Colonel of its Militia, died at his splendid seat of Rockingham, on the 20th ult., aged eighty-one. His Lordship—second son of Robert, second Earl of Kingston, by Caroline, his wife, only daughter of Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of Mount Ophaley, co. Kildare—adopted the profession of arms, and served at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe—being wounded at Point-à-Petre. In 1800 he was created Baron Erisk, of Boyle; and in 1806 made Viscount Lorton. He married, Dec. 9, 1799, his cousin, Lady Frances Parsons, daughter and heiress of Laurence, first Earl of Rosse; and by her (who died 7th Oct., 1841) had two sons—Robert, now second Viscount Lorton, who married, 1829, Anne, sister of Sir R. Gore-Booth, Bart., and has issue; and Laurence Harman, who assumed the additional surname of Harman on succeeding to the great Newcastle estate in the county of Longford, from his grandmother, the Countess of Rosse. He is married to Mary, daughter of the late James Raymond Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, co. Clackmannan, and has several children. Lord Lorton has also four daughters—Jane, married to Anthony Lefroy, Esq.; Caroline, who married Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bart., and died in 1828; Frances, who married Charles Leslie, and died in 1835; and Louisa, who died unmarried in 1831.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD EGERTON, C.B.
COLONEL OF THE 46TH REGIMENT.

GENERAL EGERTON died on the 18th ult. at Eaton Banks, Cheshire, aged seventy-one. He was the youngest son of the late Philip Egerton, Esq., of Oulton; and brother of the late Rev. Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., of Egerton and Oulton. He married, December 1, 1814, Arabella, daughter of Henry Tomkinson, Esq., of Dorford. General Egerton entered the Army as Ensign in the 29th Regiment, December 1, 1798; and, after some service in America, joined the forces in the Peninsula in 1809, being then Captain, 34th Regiment. Thenceforward he took part in many a brilliant achievement—at Busaco, Torres Vedras, Olivenza, Badajoz, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nives, Orthes, and Toulouse. At Albuera he was severely wounded.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD WHISH, H.E.I.C.S.

This gallant officer, who was Senior Colonel-Commandant of the H.E.I.C.'s Artillery on the Bombay Establishment, died at his residence, at Clifton, on the 10th ult., at the age of 69. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Whish, Rector of West Walton, and brother of the late General Sir W. S. Whish, K.C.B., and the Rev. Martin Whish, Prebendary of Salisbury. He entered the Indian army in 1802, and served with bravery at the capture of Ahmednugger, the battles of Assaye and Argaum, and the storming of Gawelghur. He rose to be a Lieut.-Colonel in 1820, a Major-General in 1838, and a Lieutenant-General in 1851; and, for a long period, commanded a division of the Bombay Army, where he was much esteemed by all ranks. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Burnes, Esq., of Montrose, and sister of the late Sir Alexander and Lieutenant Charles Burnes, who fell at Cabool in 1841.

SIR HUGH STEWART, BART.



The death of this gentleman, who, for years, represented the county of Tyrone in Parliament, occurred on the 19th ult., after an illness of a few days. The worthy Baronet was born 14th May, 1793, the eldest son of the Right Hon. John Stewart, M.P., an eminent lawyer, who was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland in 1799, and created a Baronet in 1803. Sir Hugh married, first, 19th Jan., 1826, Julia, daughter of the late Marcus McCausland Gigs, Esq., of Ballarena; and, secondly, 28th February, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Lucas St. George, of Dromore. His eldest son, now Sir John Stewart, third Baronet, is at present serving in the Crimea with his regiment, the Inniskilling Dragoons.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON GORDON CUMMING, BART.
OF ALTYRE AND GORDONSTOWN.

This worthy Baronet died at his seat, Altyre House, county Elgin, on the 22nd ult. He represented in the male line, as chief of the name, the ancient family of Cumming; and inherited, through female descent, the estates of the Gordons of Gordonstown, premier Baronets of Scotland. He was also heir-general of the very old house of Penrose, of Penrose, in Cornwall, established there antecedently to the Conquest. Sir William was born 20th July, 1787, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his father, the first Baronet, Sir Alexander-Penrose Gordon Cumming, 10th February, 1806. He married first, in 1815, Eliza-Maria, eldest daughter of John Campbell, Esq., jun., of Shawfield and Islay; and secondly, in 1846, Jane-Eliza, second daughter of William Mackintosh, Esq., of Geddes and Hilton, by both of whom he leaves issue. Of the sons of the first marriage, the eldest is now Sir Alexander-Penrose Gordon Cumming, third Baronet; and the second, Captain Rosaleyn George Gordon Cumming, is the enterprising traveller, and the author of the popular work on "Lion Hunting." The late Sir William Gordon Cumming sat in Parliament for the Elgin boroughs, at the period of the Reform Bill.

SIR MICHAEL H. HICKS-BEACH, BART.

This gentleman, who was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, in January last, after a severe contest with Mr. Holland, died on the 22nd ult., at his seat, Williamstrip-park. He was born 25th October, 1809, the eldest son of the late Michael Beach Hicks-Beach, Esq., whose father, Michael Hicks, Esq., of Beverstone Castle (second son of Sir Howe Hicks, sixth Bart.), assumed the surname of Beach, having married the only daughter of William Beach, Esq., of Netheravon. The Baronetcy came to the gentleman, whose death we record, at the decease, in 1834, of his grand-uncle, Sir William Hicks, seventh Baronet. Sir Michael married 14th August, 1832, Harriet-Victoria, second daughter of the late John Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, county Northampton, and leaves a son and heir, now Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, ninth Bart., and several other children. The immediate founder of the Hicks family was Sir Baptist Hicks, silk merchant to the Court, who built Hicks's Hall, in 1612, and was created a Peer, as Viscount Campden, 4 Charles I.

SIR GILBERT AFFLECK, FIFTH BART., OF DALHAM HALL,
COUNTY SUFFOLK.

The death of this Baronet occurred on the 18th ult., at his residence, Calverley Park, Tanbridge Wells. Sir Gilbert was eldest son of the late Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, fourth Baronet, of Dalham Hall, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Elijah Impey, Knight. He was born 9th June, 1804; and married, 20th December, 1834, Everina-Frances, eldest daughter of Francis Ellis, Esq., of the Royal Crescent, Bath. Not leaving any issue, he is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Robert Affleck, sixth Baronet. The title was originally conferred on Sir Edmund Affleck, a gallant naval officer, in consideration of his conduct in the command of the Centre Division in the memorable victory obtained by Admiral Rodney, in 1782. The family is of Scottish extraction, being descended from a younger son of the Auchinlecks of Auchinleck.

SIR ARTHUR BRINSLEY BROOKE, BART., M.P.,
OF COLE BROOKE, CO. FERMANAGH.

SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, who returned recently from Germany, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, died on the 21st ult. For several years he had sat in Parliament for the county of Fermanagh, and always supported the Conservative party. Sir Arthur was third, but eldest surviving, son of the late Sir Henry Brooke, of Colebrooke, Bart., by Harriet Butler, his wife, granddaughter of Brinsley, first Viscount Lanesborough. His eldest brother, Francis Brooke, Lieutenant 7th Dragoons, fell at Waterloo. Sir Arthur was born in 1797; and married, in 1841, the Hon. Julia Henrietta Anson, M.D. of Honour to the Queen, and youngest daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.B., by whom he leaves Sir Victor-Alexander Brooke, third Baronet, and other issue. The first of the Brookes who settled in Ireland was Sir Basil Brooke, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, who was appointed Governor of Donegal, and one of the Commissioners for the settlement of Ulster.

GENERAL HUNTER, C.B.

This distinguished Indian officer died on the 11th ult., after a few days' illness, at the Bridge of Allan. General George Hunter, C.B., was in his sixty-ninth year. He entered the Army in 1801, and continued in active service till within the last three years. He saw much service, commanding in Scinde during the Afghan war, in which he took a distinguished part, and was publicly thanked by the Directors of the Hon. East India Company, in particular for the courage and discretion he displayed in quelling a dangerous mutiny. Sir Charles Napier entertained so high an opinion of his abilities, that when he last went to India he made it a condition that General Hunter should accompany him. This he did with all the ardour of youth, though in his sixty-third year. He returned about two years ago to spend the remainder of his life in his native land.—Dundee Advertiser.

WHAT ARE ZOUAVES?

In reply to this question a paragraph is going the round of the press which states that they are natives of the French provinces of Algiers, disciplined and exercised by French officers; and hold exactly the same relation to the French army that the Sepoys in India have to the regular British troops. Others speak of them as having been recruited from *Les Classes Dangereuses* of Paris, and propose that similar regiments should be formed out of our convicted poachers and ticket-of-leave men.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* in describing the review of the French Imperial Guard on Monday last, says:—

"I see many of your contemporaries are much puzzled as to what the Zouaves really are. According to some they are Arabs; while others contend that they are a mixture of all nationalities. The truth is, they are simply Frenchmen, picked principally from regiments which have served in Africa; and chosen for their courage, daring, activity, and powers of endurance. Most of them have been *Gamins de Paris*, and the metal still rings as true as it did in June, '48, when the *gamins* of the Garde Mobile saved the capital."

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE 2ND DIVISION.

The annexed Engraving (from a Sketch taken by an eye-witness) gives a faithful representation of what might be seen in one part of the field about ten o'clock on the memorable 6th of November. On the hill-side, in the background, may be seen the ruins of the ancient town of Inkerman, from which the battle has taken its name. A large body of Russians are ascending the heights, in close column—having been ordered, by the Imperial Archdukes, to drive the Allies into the sea—and are met with a charge of bayonets by the Second Division, which fought so bravely, and suffered so severely, in that desperate engagement.

Prince Menschikoff, in his apologetic description of the battle, ascribes his repulse to the fact that the Russian Commanders were wounded; and that "the enemy's infantry occasioned great losses in horses, artillerymen, and infantry officers." A more just explanation would have been to confess that the wretched serfs, raised on black bread and quass, whom the Czar sends him, are unable to stand against English and French soldiers, even when the former number more than four to one of the latter.

The regiments belonging to the Second Division, which took so prominent a part in that day's engagement, were the 30th, 41st, 47th, 49th, 55th and 95th. In these six regiments alone, 9 officers and 179 rank and file were killed; and 22 officers and 447 men were wounded. We have no means of ascertaining what loss the Second Division inflicted on the enemy, but there is no doubt that they performed their full share of the terrible work of that day.

The following description of one portion of the battle by an eye-witness gives some notion of the scene which must have presented itself to a spectator an hour or two before noon on the heights opposite Inkerman:—

The enemy were now completely out of the bush which had screened and sheltered them on their advance, and upon fair ground they stood no chance with our men. Our regiments halted, extended their line to the left, and commenced a tremendous fire. The enemy, in disorder, hardly returned a shot, but stood their ground, and fell by hundreds and hundreds. Thrice they moved up stolidly to break our line on the left, and were met each time by terrible volleys of musketry, until they closed in, when our fellows charged and massacred them at the point of the bayonet. The fortune of the day still hung doubtful. The enemy were getting up all their strength for a final effort, when Canrobert came up with three regiments of Zouaves, five regiments of French infantry, and a strong force of artillery, and commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's right flank.

This occurred about eleven o'clock, and from that moment the Russian chance was hopeless. Yet, though under the French fire they were literally falling by battalions, they never showed the least sign of trepidation or disorder. On the contrary, they formed up in the most beautiful order, altered their front so as to meet the attack of the French, and, extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the English. At that time, however, our men were well prepared, and, without any order or arrangement, flung themselves headlong upon the



ZOUAVES.



FRENCH INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

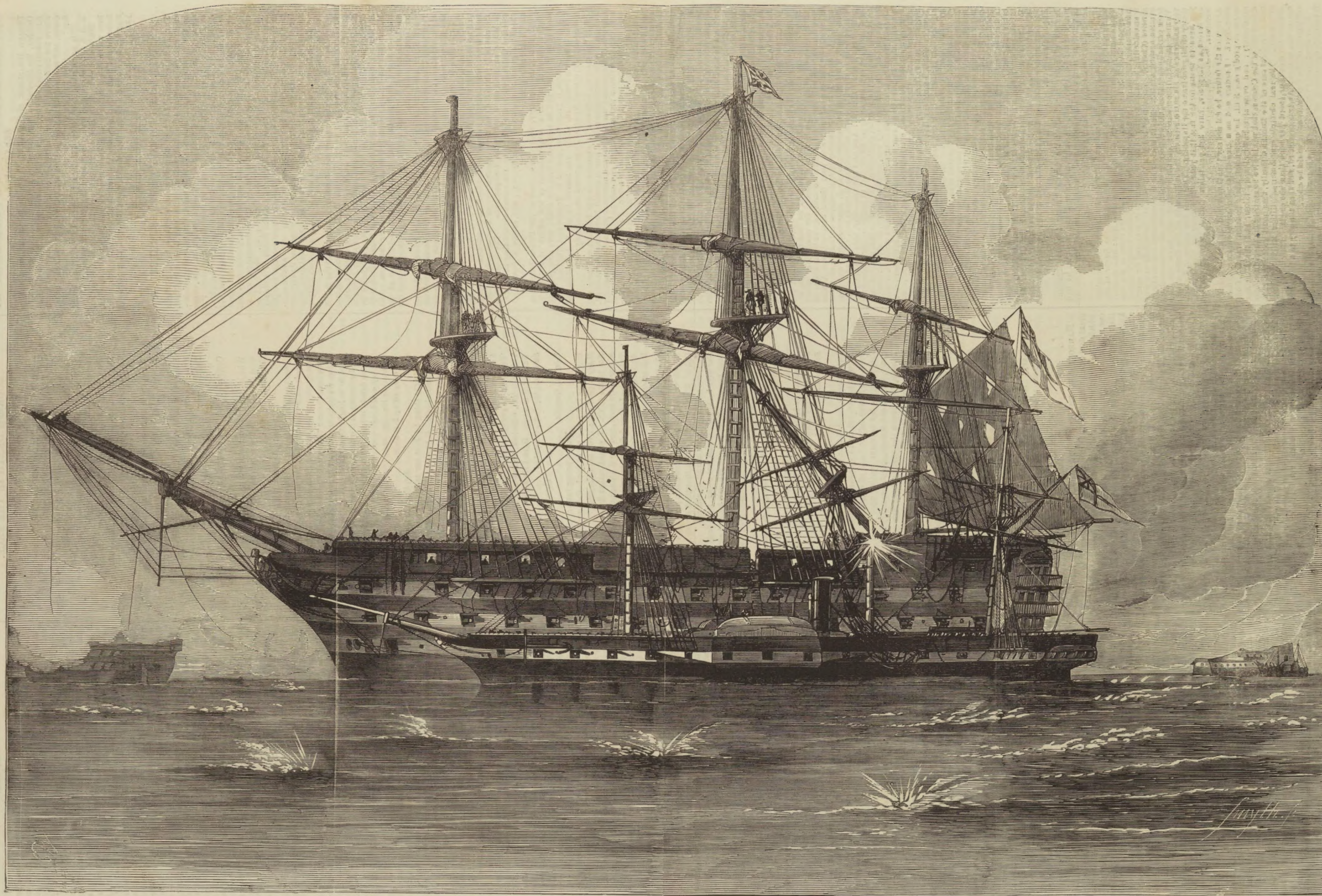
enemy, charging with the bayonet, which the enemy met for the first time. The Russians now boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for the space of five minutes the 30th, 41st, 49th, 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments were stabbing, beating, and firing at each other in the most fearful manner. At last the enemy gave way, and began retiring in

good order across towards the Inkerman heights. Until I saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could have retired under such a murderous fire in such perfect order. The French and English, with a whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the retreating battalions, pouring in volley after volley of grapeshot, shell, and

musketry. In fact it was a perfect carnage. Yet, in spite of this, the enemy kept their order, retreating almost at slow time, and every five or ten minutes halting and charging desperately up the hill at our men and the French. In these charges the Russians lost fearfully. We received them with volleys of musketry, and then dashed at them with the bayonet.



THE BATTLE OF INKERMEN.—REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.



THE "TRAFALGAR" AND "RETRIBUTION" AT THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT MONTAGU O'REILLY.

THE "RETRIBUTION" AND THE "TRAFALGAR" AT SEBASTOPOL.

DURING the attack of the Allied Fleets on Sebastopol, on the 17th October, the *Retribution* was lashed alongside the *Trafalgar*; at 3.40 p.m. a shell struck the mainmast of the steam frigate about twelve feet above the deck; the top part suddenly perforated the upper and main decks, and was secured in that position while the ships remained "under fire."

This scene was sketched by Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, on board H.M.S. *Retribution*, and is engraved upon the preceding page.

Masts shot away in battle generally fall over the side of a ship, but here we have an instance of a lower mast so suddenly snapped, that, before it had time to incline much, the incumbent weight of yards, sails, rigging, &c., forced it through two decks, where it lodged, after narrowly passing the boiler.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Polish exiles in London solemnly celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of their national insurrection of 1830 on Wednesday last. In the morning they attended at the chapel, Sutton-street, Soho-square, a funeral service for their compatriots fallen in the cause of Poland. The service was performed by the Rev. Emericus Podolski, who also preached a sermon suitable to the occasion; in which he deplored the recent loss sustained by Poland and her exiled sons in the death of their most generous friend and protector Lord Dudley Stuart. After this ceremony a public meeting, composed only of Poles, and convened by their committee, acting under the orders of his Highness Prince Czartoryski, was held at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's; Colonel Baron Wiercinski in the chair. Resolutions were passed protesting against the usurpation of their country by foreign Powers, expressing their anxious interest in the issue of the struggle in which the Western Powers are now engaged with the Czar, and their painful disappointment that no Polish Legion, to act in conjunction with the Allied Powers had yet been formed.

In the evening, the anniversary meeting commemorative of the Polish revolution of 1830, was held at St. Martin's Hall. The meeting was one of the most crowded ever held in the Hall; and a number much greater than that which obtained admittance was turned away from the door. The chair was taken by Sir Joshua Walsley; supported by M. Kosuth, and other English and foreign friends of Polish nationality. M. Kosuth was loudly cheered on entering and leaving the room. The immense crowd and pressure caused some slight disturbance at the commencement of the proceedings; but order was soon restored, and the business proceeded with.

Mr. Shaen, the secretary, read letters from Signor Mazzini, General Peyronnet Thompson, Messrs. W. J. Fox and T. Duncombe, approving of the objects of the meeting, and apologising on various grounds for non-attendance.

Sir Joshua Walsley, after a few words of eulogium on the late Lord Dudley Stuart, the unwearied champion of Polish independence, said he had no doubt that the people of England were prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for the independence of both Poland and Hungary. He was fully persuaded that it was the interest of France and England to make common cause for Polish independence. The sooner they directed their efforts to the real issue, the sooner should they be able to check the game of aggression and tyranny, and ensure a permanent and honourable peace.

Mr. Shaen, the secretary, read the address of the Polish Committee. The substance of it was a recapitulation of the efforts of Poland to recover its freedom, and an assurance that the Poles were now ready to rise against Russia, if properly supported by France and England.

The following resolution, which was moved by Mr. P. A. Taylor, and seconded by Professor Newman, was carried unanimously:—

That this meeting, believing it essential to the freedom and peace of Europe that the encroachments of Russia should be successfully resisted, approves of the present war as a just and necessary one, and emphatically records its conviction that that object can only be achieved by the frank and unhesitating recognition by the Western Powers of Polish nationality, without which the risk of disgrace in the conduct of the war is imminent, and its termination will be disastrous—immense treasures will have been squandered in vain, the unequalled heroism of our countrymen and our allies wasted, and their lives sacrificed not as martyrs to freedom, but as victims of a vicious diplomacy.

M. Kosuth now came forward to the front of the platform, and his appearance was the signal for loud and general cheering. After paying a graceful tribute to the memory of Lord Dudley Stuart, he held up the fate of Poland before England as a warning and a lesson. Referring to certain recent diplomatic movements which had been talked of with relation to the Polish nation, he warned the Poles to be on their guard against any attempt to make use of them, as at the Vienna Congress, in 1815, when the name of the nation was used to secure certain concessions, while Poland itself was sacrificed to expediency. In reviewing the conduct of the war, he condemned the course taken by the Allies as the one best calculated to give every advantage to the Czar, and to inflict the most terrible losses on France and England. Referring to the present position of the Allied army in front of Sebastopol, he said:—

At what price has this situation been purchased? Gentlemen, on the 5th of July, ten weeks before England embarked on that expedition, ill-advised as well as ill-prepared, I, in a speech, the contents of which would have been well for Great Britain to mind, spoke these words at Glasgow:—"Not one out of five of your brave sons will see Albion again." Of course I used the number figuratively, as indicative of great loss. Now, it is a sad tale: number your dead, your wounded, and your disabled—more than 20,000 out of 30,000 are already lost. My sad anticipations are literally fulfilled! And here at home—why, here the number of widows and orphans applying for support to patriotic charity amounts to 11,000. Such is the position, gentlemen. Now, with that position thus analysed, I call on contemporary age, and on history, to say whether I was exaggerating or too harsh in saying that England's policy has been wrong, that it has been successful nowhere, but inefficient, unsuccessful, and disastrous everywhere. But you are told, for all consolation, that "no human foresight could have fully anticipated the extraordinary position which you find yourselves in." Now, as to this, I must say it is not true. Many a man must have anticipated that position. I, for one, have foretold it fact by fact, and word by word. And I certainly claim not the slightest credit for perspicacity on that account. I wonder any thinking man could do otherwise than know all this. And now, after my disregarded words have proved true, some of them (the *Scottish Press*) say, "The words he spoke read like the inspiration of a seer, or a picture drawn from history." Others, the *Times*, say: "No human foresight could have anticipated the extraordinary position in which England finds herself." Extraordinary! Why, what is there extraordinary in the inexorable logic of concatenation between cause and effect? Is it extraordinary that Sebastopol is found to be an entrenched camp with a numerous army in it? Is it extraordinary that the Czar is pouring whole fresh armies to its defence? The Czar has been left perfectly free, and with ample time afforded to do it; nay, in fact, he has been invited to do it by the Turco-Austrian treaty, negotiated under England's auspices.

Instead of being surprised at the Czar's having 100,000 Russians ready to defend Sebastopol, the only surprising thing was that he had not 200,000 men there, as he certainly would have had, but that he needed 300,000 men to watch Poland.

In the Crimea proud England and France attack him: he is content with opposing 100,000 men to them. On the Danube the flower of the Turkish army, elated by victory, defies and menaces him: he is content to oppose them with 80,000 men. But to Poland, where there is not one man in arms, but where the unquenchable fire of a heroic nation's hatred is smouldering, he sent an army of 300,000 men, to be prepared for emergencies (Cheers). Some may tell you that this is due chiefly to a precaution against Austria. But it is clear to demonstration that the Czar feels perfectly easy about the submissive obedience of his pro-consul in Vienna (a laugh); or else he certainly would not have left the very existence of his 80,000 men on the other side of the Pruth at the mercy of his good friend the Hapsburg. Yes, it is the name of Poland you have to thank for the fact that your whole army in the Crimea, all heroes as they are, have not yet fallen victims to overpowering numbers.

As regards the future, he did not say that they would be unable to take Sebastopol. Leaders and men like those who were encamped there might do prodigies. Still, he contended, their position was far from satisfactory; and even if Sebastopol were taken, and the Russians driven out of the Crimea, that would give no security for the future. To make a radical cure of the Russian difficulty, they must go to the root of the evil. The real obstacle was Austria. Either England feared Austria too much, or loved her more than she ought. Their only safe course was to throw Austria overboard, and then the way to a thorough settlement of the European crisis would be clear.

After an eloquent peroration on the importance of seizing the present favourable opportunity of striking at Russia's weak point, M. Kosuth resumed his seat, amid loud cheering; and the chairman declared the business of the meeting to have terminated.

LOOKING DEATH IN THE FACE.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, NOV. 4TH.

—Ay, in thy face, old fellow! Now's the time!
The Black Sea wind flaps the tent-roof; at night,
Going his rounds, sentinel like; nor wakes
These lads of mine, who take of sleep their fill,
As if they feared never to sleep again,
Instead of — Pitiless Crimean wind!
How many a howling lullaby thou'lt raise
Next night, and all nights till the world shall end,
Over some sleepers here.

Some! What Dumb Fate
Whispers in no man's ear. Each in his heart
Believes "Not I—not I."

But thou, grim Death!
I hear thee on the night-wind, flying abroad;
I feel thee now, squatted at our tent-door,
Pointing—

"Huzza!" Why howl so in your sleep,
Comrade? Did you see aught?

Well, let him dream!
Who knows; to-morrow, such a shout as that
He'd die with. A brave lad, and very like
His sister.

So! Just two hours I have lain
Freezing. That pale white star, which came and looked
Through the tent-opening, has passed on to smile
Elsewhere; or lost herself in the dark,—God knows!
Two hours nearer to dawn. The very time
When we light-headed and light-footed fools
Used to be jingling swords in waltz or reel,
And grinning in fair faces. How they'd start—
Those dainty red and white soft faces kind—
If they could look upon my visage now,
Or his— or his—or—some poor faces cold
We covered up last noon.

Ay, there it sits—
The laidly thing I felt at our tent-door
Two hours back. It has sat, and never stirred.
I cannot challenge it, or how it down,
Or close with it—breast to breast—like that young Russ
Whom I stabbed yesterday. (What eyes he had!
Great, clear blue eyes, and curling dark red hair;
A woman's picture hidden in his breast!
I do not like this fighting hand-to-hand!)
'Twill not be grappled with like flesh and blood,
This formless, voiceless, immaterial thing.
But I will meet it. Here I sit alone
Show me thy face, O Death!

There—there. I think
I do not tremble.
I am a young man:
Have done full many an ill deed—left undone
Many a good one; lived unto the flesh,
Not to the spirit. I would rather live
A few years more, and try if things might change;
Yet—yet—I think I do not tremble, Death;
And thy cold finger pointed at my brow
But calms the tumult there.

God—oh, great God!
How small account Thou tak'st of this thin flame,
Which we call life! Thou send'st a moment's blast
Out of War's nostrils, and a thousand strong
Of these our puny lights are all blown out
For ever! Yet we shrink not;—we, such frail
Poor knaves, whom a spent ball can instant strike
Into eternity: we helpless fools,
That a boor's hand, opening the blood-gate's flow,
Shall in a minute into nothingness
Let out that something rare which can conceive
A universe and its God!

Free, open-eyed,
We rush like bridegrooms to Death's grisly arms:
Surely the very longing for that clasp
Proves us immortal!
Ay, immortal! 'Tis
Our immortality that teaches us to die.
Thou, War, art but God's ploughshare, which He drives
Over the barren fallow fields of earth,
Preparing for the harvest; rooting up
Grass, weeds, and flowers, which necessary fall,
That in the furrows the wise husbandmen
May drop world-seed.

So, let us yield our lives
As the flowers do—believing He'll not lose
One germ of his immortal. Nought of His,
Or Him, can perish; therefore, let us die.
I half remember many things like these
She says in her dear letters. So, let's die!
What, dawn? The faint hum in the trenches falls!
Is that a bell! the mist? My faith! they go
Early to litany in Sebastopol.
A gun! Lads, stand to your arms! The Russian's here!
Mary! Kind Heaven! I have looked Death in the face,
Help me to die!
D. M. M.

NARROW ESCAPE OF "OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT."—A great deal of mischief was done by the Russian ships in the harbour, which threw a perfect shower of eight and ten-inch shot and shell among our fellows. They continued this all the night after the battle, though their own troops were withdrawn, and the shell only fell among their own killed and wounded. Some of the narrow escapes of individuals seem almost miraculous. The Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had a most narrow one. Two round-shot passed through his tent, and before he could leave it, they were followed by a large shell which burst inside the tent, within two feet of where he was standing. The tent was literally torn to ribbons by the explosion; yet strange to say, the representative of your pictorial contemporary was unhurt.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—Some idea of the terrific reverbation from the opposing batteries at Sebastopol on the day of the opening of the bombardment, may be formed from the statement of the master of the *Gendalough*, in writing home from Eupatoria to the proprietors of that vessel. He observes:—"Although at the time thirty miles distant from the scene of the engagement, the ship was kept in a continual tremor by the unceasing cannonade at Sebastopol."

GENERAL CATHCART AT INKERMANN.—When, at the battle of Inkerman, General Boquet sent to Sir George Cathcart to inquire whether he wanted reinforcements, the latter being at the moment hemmed in by an immense Russian force, is said to have replied, "Yes; but don't hurry yourself."

A letter from Riga, in the *Cassel Gazette*, states that maritime communications have been re-established between that port and St. Petersburg. There are to remain at Riga only the number of troops left there in ordinary times. The rest are to be directed towards Poland.

MUSIC.

THE BACH SOCIETY.—"It is by performing all the oratorios of Handel," said an English musical historian, writing about twenty years ago, "and by introducing in an English dress the sublime works of Sebastian Bach, that the general taste for ecclesiastical music in this country would be purified and exalted." The first of these things has, in a great measure, been accomplished by the Sacred Harmonic Society; through whose labours, if not all, yet the greatest oratorios of Handel, in their entire state, are now known to, and enjoyed by, the thousands who frequent the magnificent performances at Exeter-hall. It certainly belonged to that society to introduce in like manner to the knowledge of the public the sacred works of the illustrious John Sebastian Bach, the only musician in the world who can be regarded as the compeer and the rival of Handel. In this country, it is true, Bach never failed to be mentioned whenever the names of the great masters of the art are enumerated; but Bach, after all, to our public and even to our professed amateurs of the art, is little more than a name. He is known as the author of the most masterly instrumental fugues that ever were penned; but of his sublime vocal music—his oratorios, motets, hymns, and other compositions of a sacred character—we have hitherto remained in almost total ignorance. The Sacred Harmonic Society, doubtless, have been deterred from bringing forward any of those works in an English dress by the extreme difficulty of the task. Such a reason ought not to have prevented them; on the contrary, it ought only to have stimulated them to exertion. What they have not had the courage to undertake, has not only been attempted, but accomplished, by a small body of professional musicians, actuated only by a love of their art, and veneration for the memory of one of its greatest ornaments. The Bach Society has existed for several years. It was projected, we believe, by Mr. Sterndale Bennett, who is its president; and its members are, like him, eminent in their profession, and ardent lovers of their art in its highest and purest forms. They have deeply and perseveringly studied the works of the great German master; they have, with the aid of able singers and instrumentalists, rehearsed them in private till they have, in a great measure, conquered the great difficulties they had to encounter; and it was not till they felt that they had so far succeeded, that they ventured to bring the result of their labours before the public. Their first public performance, last season, of Bach's masterpiece, the "Passions-Musik," an oratorio on the subject of the Passion of Our Saviour, though imperfect in various respects, was yet sufficient to give an idea of the grandeur and beauty of the work, and to excite much attention and interest.

A second performance of the same oratorio was given at the Hancover-square Rooms, on Tuesday evening last; and such was the impression already created, that the announcement of this performance attracted a crowded audience, among whom were numbers of the most distinguished musicians and dilettants now in London. This performance was not only on a larger scale, but more finished and correct than that of last year. It showed that the intermediate time had been passed, on the part of every one concerned, in further study and practice. It was under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. The solo singers were Miss Dolby, Madame Ferrari, Miss E. Williams, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ferrari, Mr. Walworth, and Mr. Bolton; and the organist was Mr. Hopkins. The choral band and instrumental orchestra, though not numerically strong enough to give full effect to the sublime conceptions of the author, were composed of excellent performers, and surmounted the enormous difficulties of the score with gratifying firmness and precision. The work was produced (the original words being extremely well translated into English) according to the version adopted at Leipzig and Berlin by Mendelssohn, who judiciously made several omissions; the piece in its original form being very long, and encumbered by many narrative passages in recitative, which, however well declaimed, would now seem dry and tedious. Even thus abridged, the oratorio is still nearly as long as the "Messiah." The impression made on the audience by this sublime music was very great. The principal airs and choruses were warmly applauded, and several were encored with expressions of enthusiasm. The members of this excellent society must be gratified to find their zeal and perseverance thus appreciated by the public; and the lovers of music have reason to hope that ere long Bach will be recognised in England (as elsewhere) as one of the great classics of his art.

THE new organ just erected in the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, by Messrs. Rivington, of Greek-street, the eminent organ-builders, was used for the first time on Thursday last (St. Andrew's Day), on which occasion Mr. E. J. Hopkins acted as organist. Externally it is a noble-looking instrument, and a great architectural ornament to the church; and its musical qualities are not unworthy of its appearance. It is of great magnitude and power. The great organ, in compass from C C to G, contains 18 stops and 1264 pipes; the swell has 15 stops and 940 pipes; the choir-organ has 12 stops and 624 pipes; and the pedal organ, in compass from C C C to F, has nine stops and 330 pipes. The total number of pipes is 3158; and the stops embrace every variety and improvement in the most modern construction of the organ. The morning service of Thursday was prelaced by an extended voluntary, well calculated to display the powers of the instrument. It consisted of an introductory movement, followed by an adagio with a series of variations, in which many grand and beautiful effects were produced, without any departure from the grave and solid style which belongs to the music of the church. The various parts of the service were selected from our best ecclesiastical composers: the "Psalms" and Chant to the "Venite exultemus" were by Tallis; the "Te Deum," "Jubilate," and Responses to the Commandments, by Nares; and the Anthem, by Dr. Croft. Throughout the whole of the music the effect produced by the organ was most satisfactory. In the full organ, when the whole thunder of the instrument were brought into action, the volume of tone was immense, but always mellow and grateful to the ear, while the varied play of the soft stops was often delicious. In short, this organ is a superb instrument, not excelled, we have every reason to think, by the organ of any parish church in London.

MUSIC IN HOLLAND.—The Low Countries, in the olden time the cradle of ecclesiastical harmony, are now doing much to revive their ancient musical fame. The Society for the Encouragement of Music in the Netherlands, which has existed about twenty-five years, has been gradually growing in magnitude and influence, and is now one of the most important musical institutions in Europe. It was founded by M. Vermeulen, of Rotterdam, a distinguished amateur musician, who has been unwearied in his successful efforts to promote its welfare and progress. The ramifications of the society spread over the whole kingdom: its meetings being held not only at Rotterdam, but at other places, including Amsterdam, the capital. It may give an idea of the magnitude of the society to mention, that, at its recent anniversary festival, held at Rotterdam, the chorus and orchestra included a thousand performers, collected from all parts of Holland, who had been previously trained in their own respective towns, and afterwards attended numerous general rehearsals in Rotterdam, under the direction of M. Verhulst, the conductor of the performances. M. Verhulst is a young musician of Rotterdam, who was a pupil of Mendelssohn, and has produced many important choral and instrumental compositions. Musicians and amateurs from all parts of Europe (England included) were invited to this festival, and received into private houses as guests, by the principal families of Rotterdam, who vied with each other in their hospitable attentions to the strangers. It must be specially mentioned, as a great feature in the character of this society, that it periodically publishes, at its own expense, the meritorious works of young Dutch composers; such works having been first submitted to the examination, and having received the approbation, of some of the most eminent musicians connected with the society, among whom are many eminent names belonging to every European State. In addition to this most liberal proceeding, which is worthy of imitation by other musical institutions, the society likewise gives annual prizes for works of merit.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—The concerts for the ensuing season will commence on Friday, 8th December, when Handel's oratorio of "Deborah"—a work containing some of the great master's grandest choral inspirations—will be revived. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, and Herr Formis will make their first appearances in London this season on the occasion; and Mr. Costa resumes the post of conductor.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE IN INDIA.—The Court of Directors has granted a uniform rate of one anna per sheet upon newspaper postage throughout India. Even as things now stand, the press in India will remain fettered, in comparison with the press in England. For one sheet of paper, weighing much less than one sheet of the *Times*, the people of India pay 14d.; for the gigantic *Times* we only pay 1d. stamp. Were any one in Bombay or Calcutta to publish such a paper as the *Times*, it would cost for every number going through the post about 1s. 6d. or 2s. The new arrangement was to come into operation on the 1st of November.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday Mr. Buckstone re-appeared at this theatre, and was enthusiastically received by a numerous audience. The part selected for the occasion was that of *Master Geoffrey Wedderburne*, in Sterling Coyne's interesting comedy of "Presented at Court." Mr. Buckstone never played the character better. The phenomena of advancing ineptly were never more precisely traced. It was, in its way, a "psychological curiosity." The drama itself was elegantly placed on the boards—scenery and costume perfect.—An excellent drama, by Mr. Bayle Bernard, was produced at this house on the previous Thursday. The novelty is entitled "The Balance of Comfort," and is original in its idea and situations. Both are exceedingly ingenious, and the development of the former is managed with admirable skill. The plot, however, may be traced in a few words. Mr. and Mrs. Torrington having been married, in the course of family arrangements, discover, when too late, that their dispositions are not suitable, and agree to a separation; the lady retiring to a suburban box, and the gentleman travelling all over the world in search of the excitement to which his youth had been a stranger. There is a philosophic basis in this distinction of character, which elevates at once the author and his drama in our esteem. After awhile, Torrington returns, and calls on his wife, well inclined as it soon appears to settle down in domestic comfort, but finds that in her house he can no longer claim the privilege of a husband, particularly as she had chosen to pass in the neighbourhood for a widow. Secretly, however, Mrs. Torrington is as wearied of seclusion as her lord has become of wandering. She is, moreover, annoyed by the attention of two suitors, one of whom applies to Mr. Torrington, as her brother, for his consent to their union. His jealousy is awakened, and he discerns that he still loves his wife; but his claims are not immediately admitted, and he consequently gets up a flirtation with another lady, which in turn excites Mrs. Torrington's jealousy, and reveals to her likewise "the inner life" of her affections. The catastrophe might here have immediately supervened with effect; but the author had resolved on a spice of melodrama, and introduces a needless and improbable duel to effect an apparent precipitation of events which were really hastening to a close without the intervention of any foreign element. The husband and wife were well played by Mr. Howe and Miss Reynolds; and the piece was deservedly successful. The dialogue was throughout carefully written, frequently witty, and always sensible. The drama has vitality.

LYCEUM.—This theatre re-opened on Monday, with the "Game of Speculation;" and a new piece called "A Comical Countess," adapted from a French comédienne, the title of which, "Une Comtesse de Qualité," expresses sufficiently well the spirit of the production. The heroine (Miss Talbot)—at the date of the play the Countess de l'Espalier, but who had formerly been the waiting-maid to the aunt of the Chevalier de Vilbrac (Mr. C. Mathews), and cook to the nobleman whom she had married—displays, in her altered state, many signs of her humble origin; but, being beautiful as well as rich, is still attractive as a widow, particularly to the Baron de Berponce (Mr. Williams), who, to carry out his designs, plants upon her a footman, apparently recommended by the Chevalier de Vilbrac. This worthy, however, is really the Chevalier in disguise, who, in dread of the Bastille, has resorted to the ruse; having, as he thinks, accidentally struck in the eye Madame de Parabère, at an entertainment given by the Regent of Orleans, in which the lights had been suddenly extinguished. The lady who had been struck, however, was none other than the Comical Widow—who, by the way, was an early flame of the Chevalier, and soon penetrates his disguise. A scene of courtship ensues sufficiently salient and curious; but it is interrupted by the Baron, with whom a duel is consequently imminent. The Countess, in her turn, now resorts to disguise; enters, as Madame de Parabère, with two swords, and challenges, as a professed female duellist, the Chevalier to personal combat for the supposed blow on her visual organ; and finally irritates him into accepting it; but is soon disarmed. The Baron, perceiving his opponent's skill, would declare off, but, being compelled into apologetic conditions, the lady unmasks, and the Comical Countess weds the whimsical Chevalier. Mr. Mathews acted with his usual ease; but Miss Talbot, though a fine woman, is, verily, but a raw recruit—and, indeed, gives but small promise of becoming a good actress.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.—The Ascent of Mont Blanc is announced to re-open for the fourth season on Monday evening, with several fresh additions and attractions. Mr. Albert Smith always changes his route, so that his audience may not be wearied by going over the same ground twice on their way to Chamouni. The first year he conducted his friends via Geneva; then by Paris and Strasbourg; and this time he proceeds by way of Rotterdam, Holland, and the Rhine. The principal views are from the able hand of Mr. W. Beverley, and comprise—Amsterdam, on the Rokin Canal, looking towards the site of the old Bourse; the Village of Broek; the High-street of Berne, with the Clock Tower; the Pass of the Gemmi; the Hut lately erected on the Grands Mulets; Lyons; and the Place de la Concorde, Paris. In addition to these, a Panorama of the most popular "lions" of the Rhine, between Cologne and Bingen, by a Berlin artist, will be exhibited, and explained by Mr. Smith in a novel running commentary on the scenery and traditions called "Up the Rhine." Two more songs—"Poste Restante" and "Murray's Handbook"—will be introduced; with the always novel "Galignani's Messenger." We have no doubt that we shall encounter several of our old travelling acquaintances; indeed, we have heard that Mr. Pringle will be on the Alps, having taken to photography; and the *Engineer* will be found on board the *Saone* steamer, removed from the Lago Maggiore boat. The gratifying recognition of Mr. Albert Smith's efforts to amuse and inform the public, by her Majesty, during the past season, will tend to keep the "Ascent of Mont Blanc" in its usual position amongst the exhibitions of the metropolis; and it pre-eminently merits that distinction.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The hearty cheers with which the blues greet the red-coats when they appear on the stage at the mimic "Bataille d'Alma" are most refreshing to an Englishman. I was purchasing a cigar a day or two since in a shop on the Boulevards, when a cabman came in to buy tobacco. "Is it true," said he, addressing a Frenchman, "that 8000 Englishmen kept the field against 45,000 Russians until Bosquet came up, and that, in company with our soldiers, they charged the enemy and killed 9000?" "Yes," "Then, although I have always hated the English, and thought them false and perfidious, if an Englishman were now to fall into the Seine, I would jump after and try to save him, though I can't swim a stroke. Here are heroes; why the Old Guard could never have done more; and to think they are Englishmen, whom I have been hating all my life? But it is never too late to learn." Several English officers, wounded at the Alma, lately passed through Paris, and ventured in undress uniform (their only clothes) into the Tuileries gardens. With shattered bodies and tarnished embroidery they looked as became men who had been fighting for their country. The people pressed round them in all directions, and gave most hearty signs of their sympathy, desiring to shake them by their undamaged hand—for most of them had one arm in a sling. "Voilà des Anglais, de blessés de l'Alma," was heard in all directions, mingled with words of good-fellowship from the men, and of pity from the softer sex. One old man, more practical than the rest, judging from the condition of their uniforms and their honourable scars that they must want money, offered to supply them with anything they required, and was quite grieved that they had no occasion to avail themselves of his generosity.—*Letter from Paris.*

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR THE SICK.—A visit to the well-conducted hospital for seamen and marines at Therapia enables one to see the beneficial influence of books and newspapers in diverting the minds of invalids, and warding off those anxious thoughts about themselves which are so apt to retard the recuperative energy of the constitution. This want has been anticipated by the Duke of Newcastle, and a library of the cheap railway literature is said to be on its way out here; but it is probable that the quantity thus dispatched is not equal to the demands of such numbers as now unfortunately fill the hospitals; and I am sure that the want in this respect only requires to be known at home to be amply met by the voluntary contributions of publishers and the press. Newspapers, of course, will be especially acceptable, for they touch most closely upon the vital interests of the hour; and, absorbing as the war is to the nation at large, its fortunes are naturally watched with still greater intensity by those whose wounds and sufferings constitute them the chief actors in the bloody drama.—*Letter from Scutari.*

A BAD CROSS.—The Russian Major who, at the Battle of Inkerman, told his men to grant no quarter, and who was afterwards made prisoner, and recognised by an English officer, is stated, by the *Impartial*, of Smyrna, to be named Alexandro Angélopoulo, of Greek origin, but born in Finland.

The four young Midshipmen—namely, Messrs. Hammond, Nind, Rowden, and Robinson—who, it will be remembered, were taken prisoners in the *Tiger* when that vessel was captured after going on shore near Odessa, have at length arrived in England.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE was too much truth in our paragraph of last week about the state of Mr. Lockhart's health. On the very day on which our paper was published that contained the paragraph expressive of the fears of his friends, this great critic and biographer died, in his sixty-first year, at Abbotsford, in the house of his illustrious father-in-law, and attended by his only child. Of the three grandchildren of Sir Walter Scott, one died before manhood; a second, after ruin of a fine constitution and depraving a clear intellect, died childless a few years ago; and the third (a daughter) is married to a successful barrister—is the mother of an only child—a girl—and with her husband is the possessor of the classic domain of Abbotsford. "I have heard great things," Byron writes to Sir Walter, "of Mrs. Lockhart's personal and mental charms, and much good of her lord: that you may live to see as many novel Scotts as there are Scott's novels is the very bad pun but sincere wish of yours ever most affectionately. Byron."

Though the deep-rooted desires of the great novelist and poet, and the expectations of his brilliant son-in-law and biographer for a long and fruitful lineage of the Scotts of Abbotsford, have not been realised, the race, we are happy to think, is not yet extinct; and future generations may hereafter look with interest on the descendants of one who has contributed so largely to the amusement and information of mankind.

The literary career of Lockhart dates from the year 1818, when he was introduced to his future father-in-law for the first time. He was then in his twenty-sixth year—fresh from a career of promise at Oxford, and full of what he had seen in Germany and heard the great Goethe say. Sir Walter (then only Mr.) Scott took to him at the first; but one with whom his early labours were still more identified, and with whose name his own will live hereafter, both for evil and for good, was John Wilson—some seven years older than himself—an Oxonian poet, humourist, philosopher, and wit. They soon became intimate, and both found a ready outlet for their varied talents, their pleasantries and hostilities, in the columns of a magazine then started newly, and now known, wherever a Scotchman is known, by the title it still bears, of *Blackwood's Magazine*. It was in *Ebony* that the Tories of Edinburgh found a correction for the Whig tyranny of the *Edinburgh Review*; and their twelve shots a year were, of course, annoying to a contemporary who could only defend himself (however ably) but once a quarter. Mr. Lockhart's contributions, though anonymous, were soon known to be his. He attacked with equal skill and daring, till the pungency of his satire became almost unbearable. His articles on the Cockney School of Poetry have not yet been forgiven by the survivors of that school; and the sons of poets, who still frequent the "fairy fields of Hampstead," yet burn with hereditary dislike of John Gibson Lockhart.

At this time he was good-naturedly described by the Ettrick Shepherd (one of a little, but choice fraternity that made the far-famed "Noctes Ambrosianæ") as a mischievous Oxford puppy, of whom he was terrified, dancing after the young ladies, and drawing caricatures of every one who came in contact with him. This love of drawing caricatures, we may here observe, he retained to the last; no one enjoying a number of *Punch* the day before publication, or the day after, more than John Lockhart.

In the second year of his introduction into life, he married Sophia Scott, the eldest daughter of the great novelist and poet, and the one of his children, who inherited most (and that in a great degree) of the many captivating qualities of her illustrious father. This new alliance drew, of course, fresh and marked attention on whatever he wrote or might be supposed to write. His novels, for by this time (if we are not mistaken) he had written at least three—viz., "Valerius," "Adam Blair," and "Reginald Dalton"—increased in sale as soon as his marriage to the daughter of the "Great Unknown" was made public.

He made his first appearance as an author, with his name to what he wrote, in the year 1823, when Blackwood published a quarto volume of "Translations from Ancient Spanish Ballads," which well entitles him to be ranked as a true poet. There were critics at the time who pertinaciously insisted that the ballads bore traces throughout of Sir Walter's marked and unmistakable assistance; but this was a cry raised by envy, and originating in the very excellence of the ballads; a cry to which every successful author—with able friends about him—must be more or less subjected. In Lockhart's case, a more unfounded untruth, connected with literature, has seldom been heard; but the very authors who gave rise to so unjust an assertion, lived to be convinced of its injustice, and to talk of it as something meant only to annoy.

Mr. Lockhart's next great step in life was from Edinburgh to London. In 1825, Gifford, full of years and infirmities, retired from the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*. A new editor was of course required; and one of the Coleridge family (now Mr. Justice Coleridge) was tried, and soon retired. At this juncture, Mr. Murray, with his usual sagacity in fixing on the very best man, made an offer of the editorship to Mr. Lockhart. The offer was, we believe, made through Sir Walter Scott, and at once accepted. It was indeed a tempting offer to a young man;—political and literary position, much and increasing influence, and at least twelve hundred a year.

But before he became editor of the *Quarterly*, he had published a Life of Robert Burns—in every respect a manly and well-written work. The dedication to James Hogg and Allan Cunningham was deservedly looked upon, at the time, as an unmistakable proof that Lockhart was not seeking, by authorship, to court nobility; and that, in thus singling out the poet-shepherd and the poet-mason, he was ambitious of being considered nothing more than a distinguished member of the republic of letters.

Mr. Lockhart's connection with the *Quarterly* extended over a period of seventeen years; indeed, he may be said to have been connected with it to the last; for his sound advice was always, it is understood, sought, and always as readily given. He was, in very many respects, admirably fitted for the duties of an editor. He was a versatile scholar, retaining his Greek and Latin studies to the last, and adding to his thorough knowledge of French and German an unusual intimacy with Spanish literature. His style was clear and copious; his judgment wonderfully sound; and his unwillingness to lend himself to the cabals of authors—generally most determined. He was apt to give, it is true, too courtly a turn to the class of publications selected for review; but this is a necessity sometimes forced upon an editor by his staff of reviewers, and in some degree arising from the very wants of a publication meant for selling, as well as for reading.

Of Mr. Lockhart's own contributions to the *Quarterly*, the best that we can call to mind are those on Theodore Hook, and the poets Campbell and Southey. How pleasant his style in the "Theodore Hook"—how sagacious and penetrating his knowledge of man in the "Campbell" contribution—how bitter, how partially true, and how partially untrue, is he in his famous article on Southey. It is impossible to write about Southey, Campbell, and Hook, without drawing largely on Lockhart's three articles upon them.

But the book by which his name will live is his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," a work in English literature second only in importance to Boswell's "Life of Johnson." How truly, and therefore how admirably, has he set Scott before us! He has portrayed Scott's best-known associates, the two Ballantynes, Constable, Dan Terry, and Willie Liddell, with a Chaucer-like skill. You more than see them, you hear them. How admirable are his anecdotes! Would that we had anything only half as good about Byron as Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Moore was a miserable biographer, while Lockhart sketched like Hogarth or Wilkie.

Mr. Lockhart, it has been said, was not a man with many friends, and there is something of truth in the assertion. His nature, haughty and retiring, did not fit him for many friends; his position, high and influential, did not require that he should be too accessible. Yet, to those who knew him, he was a warm-hearted friend. No one took to him readily. The fin-like finger he extended to many a warm hand sent numbers away with a hard word of dislike about him. But, when once known—when you broke through the ice that chilled his nature—when you unwrapped that Spanish cloak which sat so gracefully upon him, he was cordial, companionable, clubbable, full of anecdote, full of humour, full of satire—his fine dark eyes revelling with delight at every fresh turn that his humour or his malice gave to the story he was telling.

Mr. Lockhart's last London residence was at No. 44, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, whither he removed, in the early part of the present year, from that house in the Regent's-park which will hereafter most assuredly be pointed out in every book descriptive of celebrated London localities. He had newly returned from Italy—not full of hope or fears—for his now attenuated frame and once vigorous constitution forbade both; but a few years "just to look about him and to die," were, he possibly thought, before him. But there were not allowed to him; and, on Friday last, John Gibson Lockhart was laid in Dryburgh Abbey, by the side of Sir Walter Scott; and thus an additional interest is attached to a spot already attractive to thousands of pilgrims.

The best portrait of Mr. Lockhart is that by Pickersgill, in Mr. Murray's collection. This fine portrait is now being engraved by Mr. Dox. There is another head of him, by Wilkin, well lithographed and like. The sketch in *Fraser's Magazine*, by Maclellan, will always recall him most agreeably to his friends.

The dearth of books in the Crimea and at Constantinople has led to a volunteer supply from all sources—some noisily announced to the public, others liberally and most unostentatiously given without any kind of public letter or announcement. Mr. Arthur Smith (the brother of Albert Smith), whose business-like habits are well known, is conducting, without noise or puff of any kind, the shipment of a very large supply of varied and well-selected books. As he has the means of sending still more, and is never tired when engaged in a kind act, we may mention that his address is the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly.

The curious oak carvings of the fifteenth century, and of Scottish workmanship, known as the Stirling Heads, which formerly ornamented the King's Chamber at Stirling, were, on Monday last, knocked down to the Marquis of Breadalbane, for 20 guineas each. The Board of Works had authorised their purchase, and its agents bade as far as 19 guineas each for them. The collection of tracts culminated against the *Edinburgh Review* was secured, at the same sale (the late Lord Cockburn's), for the British Museum, at £85 8s. 6d.

CROSBY HALL ELOCUTION CLASS.—The third public entertainment of this class was given on Friday, 24th ult.; Mr. Leopold Smart, the teacher of the class, in the chair. The programme contained an admirable selection of scenes and recitations, in the delivery of which the pupils manifested great improvement. Some members of the Crosby Hall Glee Club sang a few glees. The Hall was crowded; and the whole entertainment was highly successful.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening next Mr. T. J. Mechi, of Tiptree-hall celebrity, is to read his fourth Paper on British Agriculture before the Society of Arts. It is on these occasions that he produces the balance-sheet which has excited so much attention among agriculturists during the last few years.

OPENING OF SIR B. HALL'S NEW WELSH CHURCH, AT ABERCARN, IN THE PARISH OF MYNYDDYSLWYN.

On Thursday last, the 16th ult., the Church just built in the mountains by Sir Benjamin Hall, on his estate at Abercarn, in South Wales, for the sole use of the native Cymri, was opened for Divine services. The new edifice stands high above the village of Abergwyddon, on a terrace cut on the side of the mountain, backed by woods, and commanding a magnificent view. Notwithstanding its height, a commodious road has been made to the church door. The edifice is built of the fine stone of the locality; the style is the simple, solid architecture of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices in Wales, with a belfry, but no tower. The masonry is excellent; and the whole fabric has been executed by Welsh workmen, from the plans of Sir Benjamin Hall himself. The sculpture of the stone corbels and mullions of the windows is very fine, but devoid of all fantastic ornaments.

The interior has a well-proportioned roof, with solid cross-beams of oak intersecting each other. The seats are open; and the pulpit and communion rails and chair are of oak. The Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, in Welsh, are emblazoned in black letter on large slates, framed in oak, with a gilt moulding. There is a spacious gallery at the west end, in the front of which the Royal arms are painted. The Church is lighted by four lanterns, suspended from the centre of the roof by blue chains. The building is warmed by hot-water pipes, which run beneath the floor.

The whole proceedings were arranged with the strictest attention to the benefit of the Welsh people, by the establishment of a commodious Church, where they can be certain of regular services in their own language, which will be performed by a native minister (selected and maintained by Sir Benjamin Hall), and who will exclusively devote himself to his Cambrian flock.

The Right Hon. Baronet has long openly declared his opinion that the decline of the Church in Wales has been chiefly induced by the general appropriation of the parish churches of the Principality (originally endowed by pious Welshmen for the benefit of the aboriginals of the soil), for English or mixed services; and, in the exceptional cases, where there are entirely Welsh services, the frequent appointment of ill-qualified ministers, not understanding well the language and character of the people, rendering them incapable of obtaining any spiritual influence; and that these two reasons have caused the desertion of the native population from the ordinances of the Church, and the general prevalence of Dissent by the erection of Dissenting chapels, with eloquent Welsh ministers, voluntarily supported by their native congregations, where the people naturally resort for religious instruction in their own tongue.

Sir Benjamin Hall had given especial orders that everything on this occasion should be done consistently, and in reality; and that his Church should not be nominally, but actually, appropriated to the use of his countrymen. With this view, no guests were invited to the opening of the Church except the Bishop of the diocese (Llandaff) and the Rural Dean, and those natives of the higher class residing in the district, who understood the language in which the services were performed, and who were deeply interested in the revival of the Church in Wales.

At eleven o'clock, Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall, of Llanover, followed by their Welsh servants, and accompanied by their own immediate party; and the Rev. Hugh Williams (the Welsh Chancellor of the diocese), with twenty native clergymen, walked from their mountain residence at Abercarn (the distance of a mile) to the new church; in front of which they received the Bishop of Llandaff, who had just arrived with the Rural Dean.

The native population (to the number of about a thousand, in their native costumes), with that intuitive propriety which characterises the Welsh people, had formed themselves in picturesque group; beneath and on each side of the Church, and very few persons availed themselves of the three doors which were opened for their admission before the entrance of Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall and Mrs. Hugh Williams, the wife of the Chancellor of the Diocese.

The services were entirely Welsh. At the conclusion of the Morning Service, about 200 children of the Welsh Sunday-school were ranged on each side of the road, leading from the principal entrance, accompanied by the Welsh Master, who, though a Dissenter, gave the Bishop a cordial Welsh greeting as he passed.

The Bishop and clergy, with the other guests, numbering about thirty, were then conducted on foot by Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall to their house, to partake of an early dinner; whilst the Welsh choir, farmers, tradesmen, and tenants, who had journeyed from a distance, took refreshment in a large room over the market-house.

After the three o'clock service, tea and coffee, fruit, &c., were prepared at Sir B. Hall's, for the refreshment of the guests; who afterwards again



NEW CHURCH, BUILT BY SIR BENJAMIN HALL, AT ABERCARN, SOUTH WALES.

repaired to the evening service, which concluded about ten o'clock. The three congregations were computed at 2000 persons. The various Welsh sermons delivered by the native ministers justified their claim to



WELSH PEASANT-WOMAN.

the high reputation for oratory ascribed by Giraldus Cambrensis to their ancestors of the twelfth century.

The sacred music of the Welsh is scarcely known beyond the boundaries of the thirteen counties, and even there is chiefly confined to the devotional use of congregations worshipping in their native language. Many of the tunes are traditionally believed to be of extreme antiquity, and their sublime and touching strains probably uttered the thanksgivings of the pious Cymri, in days long anterior to the Saxon mission of Augustine, when Bräu the Blessed, and other contemporaries of the Apostles, first brought Christianity to our island, and founded the ancient British Church.

Sir Benjamin Hall has lent his private chapel for the use of the English residents, who have service performed in it every Monday for themselves by another clergyman.

THE FONT IN WHICH EDWARD THE CONFESSOR WAS BAPTISED.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR was born at Islip, about five miles from Oxford, in the year 1010. Islip, though now an unimportant village, was in early Saxon times a place of great note. Ethelred II., the father of Edward the Confessor, had a palace here; and the Chapter of Westminster, to whom the manor of Islip was granted by the Confessor, had,

until very recent times, a country mansion at Islip. Traces of the palace of Ethelred existed up to the close of the seventeenth century, and are described by Dr. Plot. Wharton, in his "Specimen of a History of Oxfordshire" (1783) says:—"I have examined the spot. On the north-east part of Islip is a court called the Court-close, at some distance from the Chapel. In this close there are vestiges of a moat now almost entirely filled up, the proof of some large building; about sixty years ago many loads of lead were dug up within the area or compass of this moat in irregular masses as if melted. Here might have been the Palace."

At this period a building described as the Royal Chapel was then entire; and this chapel contained the Font in which the Confessor was baptised. It was taken from the chapel by Sir Henry Brown, in 1660, and was placed in the garden of the mansion-house at Kiddington, near Woodstock. It subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Mostyn Brown, afterwards Lord Vaux; of whom it was purchased by the late Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart., for £400, and sent to Langford, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, the residence of Mr. Paxton, elder brother of Sir Joseph. Some little time afterwards it was, at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Ireland (then Dean of Westminster), removed back to Islip, and stored in the garden till the death of Sir G. O. P. Turner; when it was again placed in the charge of Mr. Paxton, and it remained at Langford until the 15th of September last, when it was sold by auction, by direction of the late Baronet's trustees; and Mr. W. C. Turner, of Bicester, became the fortunate purchaser.

There can be no doubt of the veritable originality of this most interesting relic. Plot in his "Oxfordshire," "Hearne's Gloss," and his "Preface to Curious Discourses" (1720), and Wood's Manuscripts in the Ashmolean Collection in the Museum, all bear testimony to this; and show that not merely historical facts, but the popular traditions of the country in their times, pointed unmistakably to this piece of sculptured stone as the receptacle of the holy fluid used at the baptism of the Confessor 850 years ago. Hearne has recorded "that an old lady kept meat to cram her turkeys in this font, but that the turkeys all died." On the pedestal on which the font stands is the following far more modern inscription:—

This sacred Font Saint Edward first received
From womb to grace; from grace to glory went
His virtuous life. To this layre isle bequeathed
Prase. . . . And to us but lent.
Let this remaine—the trophies of his fame:
A king baptised from hence a saint became.

There is also inscribed on the pedestal, "This Fonte came from the King's Chapel, at Islip."



THE FONT IN WHICH EDWARD THE CONFESSOR WAS BAPTISED, AT ISLIP.

The annexed Sketch of the Font was recently taken, and is a correct representation. The interior is circular, whereas the external shape is octagonal, with specimens of sculpture on each side in style differing one from the other. From this circumstance, some antiquaries have supposed that the Font is not so ancient as it professes to be; but by far the more numerous of those who have interested themselves on the subject are of opinion that the monks, from a feeling of veneration, made such external ornamental additions as the taste and style of their day suggested.

THE "VITTORIO EMANUELE."

This fine vessel, which was launched on the 21st ult., from the shipyard of Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, is an iron screw steamer of 1500 tons burthen, and 280-horse power (the engines making by G. Rennie and Co.), with accommodation for 250 passengers, 800 tons of merchandise, and 500 tons of coals. She is fitted with electric apparatus and all the improvements discovered to this time, and has five water-tight compartments.

This boat forms the first of a fleet of steamers, to be constructed for the Transatlantic Company of Genoa—a Company established under distinguished patronage, by Royal charter, and of which the King of Sardinia (whose name the vessel just launched bears) is himself a shareholder to a considerable amount. It is a commercial Company for establishing steam navigation for postal services and passengers and traffic communication between Genoa, France, Spain, and North and South America.

The capital of the Company consists of ten millions of francs, raised in shares, which have been disposed of on the Exchanges of Genoa, Turin, and London.

The *Vittorio Emanuele* has been constructed under the superintendence of Messrs. Draper, Pietroni, and Co. of London, agents; and the ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Draper, in presence of the Marquis d'Azeglio, Envoy Extraordinary in London of the King of Sardinia; the Chevalier de Bollo, Managing Director of the Company, and various other distinguished persons.



LAUNCH OF THE "VITTORIO EMANUELE" IRON SCREW STEAMER, AT BLACKWALL.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR
DECEMBER.

WE have hitherto found considerable difficulty in giving the fashions for walking dresses at a moment when nobody in Paris thinks of anything but ball and evening dresses for the season, which is just about to open. At a later period in the spring, when at Paris it will only be questions of walking dresses, London will require the details of balls for the high season. We have never seen richer or more splendid materials than are now worn. An evening dress often costs 200 or 400 francs for the stuff alone, besides trimming. The robes are enormously loaded with lace for walking dresses, more especially in the corsages and the sleeves; but for soirées, the skirt is completely covered either *en volants*, *en tabliers*, or *en quilles*, held in by bouquets of flowers. The robes are generally of large patterns, and have large stripes placed lengthwise; the ground is blue, chestnut, *reps* or *gros-de-tours*, with another stripe with satin rays in the middle of which is sometime seen a line of red and blue, which sets off this stripe; whilst the other is of a thick stuff without brilliancy. These patterns are varied *ad infinitum*; but that which we engrave is one most in use. We also notice those superb robes which are called *velours à pentes*. They have plain grounds, on which stand out, woven in the material, patterns in velvet, either in garlands, or sprinkled about the dress. This is the richest pattern which we have as yet noticed. Another robe worthy of note is of plain ground, with flounces woven or shaded into the stuff. In sober and well-assorted shades this oddity is very remarkable.

Bonnets are made of satin, velvet, and of *velours épinglé*. Coloured *reps* sprinkled with little peas of black velvet, or embroidered with squares of jet, are also much worn for the crown of the bonnet; and the trimmings are very full about the cheeks. The bonnets are smaller than ever, hardly covering the back of the head, and leaving the upper part bare. This is a good fashion for the summer, but a very bad one for the winter. For ordinary head-dresses, velvet bands passed over the plaits of the hair, without long ends, are much worn. In the evening, on this velvet are placed pins with different-coloured stones, according to the complexion of the lady. This simple fashion is more especially adopted by young persons.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

White striped velvet bonnets, trimmed with blonde; a folded plume; the upper part of the head ornamented with blue flowers.

Mantelet *en peau d'agneau* grey, with bands of black velvet, sleeves of *Morte Zibeline*; *Robe de velours à pentes*, blue ground, with black velvet flowers.

Boots with the toes of varnished leather, and the upper part of kid, buttoned over the instep.

Bonnet *en gros de tour*, violet, with the under part white; mantelet of black velvet, trimmed with marten fur. *Robe de reps*, with large patterns in satin lines, colour on colour. Muslin sleeves, fastened

of the Amateur Musical Society, and be conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie. The chorus will be under the superintendence of Mr. Frank Mori.

at the wrists with a manchette turned back, and worked at the edge. The collar is disposed in the same way, and the shape of the body of the robe mounted very high and fastened exactly at the neck. The basques are still worn.

For gentlemen, the long frock-coat called *imperial* is abandoned, and its place supplied by a long silky and comfortable coat, which it is useless to describe, as it is brought from England. For ball and evening dresses you approach us as near as possible in the English *tenue*; avoiding, of course, all eccentricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
THE SLOW MAN.

WE give an illustration of the extraordinary scene in Mr. Mark Lemon's farce of "The Slow Man," in which the epic poet, who is the hero of the piece, is intruded upon by *Hector Rackett* and his friends of the fancy, with the pet-boxer, much to his personal disquiet, and altogether to the ruin of the great work which he had projected. The headlong revelry of the situation is novel in stage-incident; and, had it been sufficiently prepared for, would have created for the drama in which it was introduced a permanent reputation. As it is, it serves for a variety in stage-business, and presents an unusual group of characters. The suggestion might be profitably adopted, and carried out in a higher class of piece, as a melodramatic accessory, to lighten the burthen of more important business.

Writers of drama have too great a tendency to run into routine; and thus it happens that one production resembles another too closely. Combinations, like the present, drawn from real life, not only present novelty, but give vitality to situation. Mr. Lemon is, therefore, to be commended for the boldness which he has shown in the invention of the incident.

ST. JAMES'S.—We are glad to see that an amateur performance of a superior description is advertised to take place at this theatre, on Monday, December 11, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The pieces chosen for the occasion are the tragedy of "Macbeth" and the musical farce "The Waterman." In the former, Miss Glyn (who has kindly offered her services) will sustain the part of *Lady Macbeth*; and, being supported by a numerous and powerful company, we have every reason to believe that the entertainment will meet with that support which its benevolent object so well deserves. The orchestra will consist of members of the Amateur Musical Society, and be conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie. The chorus will be under the superintendence of Mr. Frank Mori.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.



SCENE FROM THE NEW FARCE OF "THE SLOW MAN," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

NATIONAL SPORTS

Steeplechasing—although the Hovlake finish between Sailor and Needwood was a glorious glimpse of old days—has shown such a "strange alacrity in sinking" since the Switchover. Chandler, and Proceed were in their prime—to say nothing of Grimaldi, Vivian, and Lottery, that it is fast becoming extinct amongst us. It is still, however, as much beloved by Irishmen, as flat-racing and coursing are by Englishmen and Scotchmen respectively. Hence all Dublin will, it is expected, run down nine miles by rail, next Monday, to see Mrs. McDonough ride Seamen—the winner of the late Limerick steeplechase—a three-miles 100 fms. a side match, over the Conny Castle course, against the Knight of Glynn, on his celebrated hunting mare, Victory. The lady is, we hear, to wear a scarlet habit, and "Jerry" hat on the occasion; and both parties are to ride as light as the like. Mrs. M.M.'s feats in the Leicestershire country (where Sir Rich. Sutton has now a stud of seventy hunters) have shown her to be a worthy partner of the celebrated "Allan McDonough," and it is quite expected that she will win. Wolverhampton meeting comes off on the following day; and comprehends a match, two flat-races, a hurdle-race, and two steeplechases. Its Grand Annual has fifteen entries—including Bourton, Miss Mowbray, British Yeoman, &c.

Cousins meetings arise during the week. The second edition of the Biggar One, whose late St. Leger running between Breastnot and Knapton was completely reversed in their 2100 a side match at Alton, is fixed for Tuesday, &c.; as is that at Deptford Inn, and the Southern (Cork) Kentishwirth and Barton-on-Humber stand for Tuesday and Wednesday; the Spelthorpe (Puppy) Cup (Middlesex), Ridgway, and Mid Annandale, for Thursday and Friday; while Amphill has its little try-out on the last named day. The death of Border Chief, in the train, on his return from his Newmarket match, wherein he was far below par, is a great loss to Mr. Brown, whose 500 guineas Bedlamite has run since he broke two of his teeth at Horby Park last season. Sackcloth was defeated at Alton, but he never was a quick dog, though a significant "worker" when he once "gets in."

As Messenger has completely confirmed his early superiority over Cole, we do not hear that any fresh match is on the tapis, though it is not improbable that another will be made between Cannon and Corpe, who got quite waterlogged in their struggle last week. Oxford seems to have all the boat-racing next week, and intends to recreate itself with some four-oar races on Monday, and some "scratch" four-oar races on Thursday.

In the way of sales there is nothing of immediate importance; but the clever little Cimicina, and some other blood stock are to be sold at Wolverhampton on Tuesday. Red Lion, Russborough, Chief Justice, and several of Mr. T. Dawson's brood mares are also in the market, as well as West Australian's brother, Marley Hill. The late Mr. Meiklam's stud of ten, including old Inheritress (who, albeit she won forty-two out of eighty-nine races while in Mr. Meiklam's hands, has been sadly unsuccessful in the stud hitherto), are to be sold at York on New-year's-day. Daniel O'Rourke retires with £6450, as his winnings, which include only one event besides the Derby. The present war prospects are very discouraging to the turf, and speculations on the coming Derby are exceedingly languid. It is not a little singular that the best northern and southern favourites—to wit, Graculus Esuriens and St. Hubert—are each of them "dark" horses, and the latter sprung from a sire, whose stock have run anything but well in their first season. Flintoff is to train for Mr. E. R. Clark next season; and we are told that Bartholomew has received a riding retainer from Lord Derby, but we do not suppose that he will have the "first riding," unless Sir Templeman retires from the saddle. Frank Butler's re-appearance as an 8 st. 7 lbs. jockey at least, is most doubtful, although he is at present in capital health, and able to hunt with the Cambridge-shire.

We hear of nothing new in the shape of sporting books, though it is rumoured that masters of hounds intend to get up a testimonial to Cecil for his recent work on hunting. Messrs. Forre have just published a beautiful picture, after Herring, sen., of Bay Middleton and Barbelles; the latter of whom bears no resemblance, in her general points, to either of her distinguished sons, Von Tromp and Flying Dutchman. We conclude that Melbourne and Phryne will be the next pair. Mr. Hall's Knight of St. George will be published by Bailly Brothers in a few days. Basham is on the back of the little bay, which is led by Mr. William Stebbings. The likenesses of the three are admirable; and, in fact, we have only one fault to find—viz., that the horse's ears are not screwed tight back, "as is his custom of an afternoon."

HARROW RACES.—THURSDAY.

Hurdle Race.—Hero, 1. Bullfinch, 2.
Annual Steeplechase.—Janus, 1. Nom de Guerre, 2.

A SHOAL OF WHALES IN THE RIVER.—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the people on the water-side and in the vessels lying off Gravesend, were surprised by the appearance of a shoal of between forty and fifty young whales, some of them apparently thirty or forty feet in length, dispersing themselves in the middle of the river, between the town and Tilbury Fort. They proceeded up as far as Rosherville, then reversed their course, having come in contact with two steamers coming down the river. They were of that class of whales called by the fishermen "laners"—a name, judging from the immense dorsal fin, which, when they rose to the surface, appeared to be from eight to ten feet in length, most appropriate to them. One of the largest of them, from his plunges out of and on the surface of the water and the constant lashing of his tail after one of the steamers had passed through the shoal, was supposed to have been struck by one of the steamer's paddles. He, however, contrived to overtake his companions, and all took their departure down the river.

The Earl of Ellesmere is about to send his capacious and swift-sailing yacht to the Crimea, filled with provisions and clothing for the army.

On Thursday evening week, a number of young men (Sunday-school teachers) presented the Rev. Henry Oldrid, M.A., Lecturer of the parish of Boston, with a chaste silver inkstand, valued at £10, as a token of appreciation of his kindness and attention to their spiritual welfare for upwards of ten years.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.—The Porte is making the most strenuous exertions in order to send reinforcements to the Allies in the Crimea. Ten guns of the largest calibre are, on the average, sent off to them every day, with two hundred cartridges for each piece. The Sultan sent for the Seraskier lately, and laid the strictest commands on him to attend to the wants of the Allies. The Seraskier has sent to all the Pachas of the empire, ordering them to recruit without loss of time, and send all the disposable Nizams and Redifs to Constantinople, Varna, and Kustendjeh.

OFFICERS' PARCELS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The Right Hon. the Secretary at War, being desirous that the officers of her Majesty's army employed in the East should not be subject to the inconvenience which has attended the transmission of small packages containing their personal effects, has been pleased to direct the allotment of a small quantity of tonnage in the various steamers proceeding to the Black Sea for this service; and Messrs. Hayter and Howell, army packers, 52, Mark-lane, have been instructed to receive the packages for shipment, which will be subject to a small charge for shipping and insurance when required. It is expressly understood that the packages are only to contain articles of necessity, and that they are not to be large or heavy.

FIRE AT THE RAILWAY OFFICES, MANCHESTER.—On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the offices of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, Manchester, by which several rooms were destroyed. It was supposed that the fire had commenced either in the cashier's office or in the letter office. In the latter there were nearly 10,000 old letters, most of which were either burned or rendered useless by the fire. In the cashier's office there was a Chubb's fireproof safe, containing some very valuable books and documents, none of which were at all injured, though surrounded by the fire.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The determination on the part of Government to call Parliament together in the present month, has had considerable influence upon the money-market, especially as it has been repeatedly asserted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a new loan of £10,000,000. Upon this point, however, opinions differ, although it is evident that our expenditure to carry on the war must be met, and that, too, on a gigantic scale. The mode of raising the above sum is variously stated. Some parties contend that there will be an additional issue of Five per Cent Stock; others, that several millions of Exchequer-bills will be added to the present Unfunded Debt, the future interest on which will be increased. As yet, however, everything is involved in uncertainty; but, for our part, we still entertain some doubt whether the Chancellor will make a direct application to the Stock-Exchange.

The fall in Consols has not been heavy, and we may congratulate the public upon the great firmness that prices exhibit, in the face of a pro-

tracted and most expensive struggle. Private purchases have been tolerably numerous, and the supply of Stock in the hands of the jobbers is by no means large. The market, on Monday, was very inactive, and prices were drooping. Bank Stock was 219. The Three per Cent Consols marked 91½ to 92½; the Three per Cent Reduced, 90½ to 91½; the New Three per Cent Consols varied from 90½ to 91½; and Long Annuities, 45-16. India Stock, 233. India Bonds, 8s. to 10s.; Exchequer-bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds (1859), 99½. On Tuesday Bank Stock was done at 210½ to 219. The Three per Cent Reduced realised 89½ to 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 91½; Consols for Account, 91½ to 91½; the New Three per Cent Consols, 89½ to 89½. Long Annuities were 45-16½. India Bonds, 11s. to 7s.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 8s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 99½. The transactions on Wednesday were limited, as follows:—Bank Stock, 209 to 210; Three per Cent Reduced, 90½; Three per Cent Consols, 91½ down to 91½; Consols for Account—highest price—91½; New Three per Cent Consols, 89½ up to 90½; Long Annuities, 1860, 45-16½; India Stock, 230; India Bonds, 10s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. On Thursday there was rather more doing, and prices were steady. The Three per Cent Reduced were 89½ to 90½; and the New Three per Cent Consols, 90 to 90½. The Three per Cent Consols left off at 91½, both for money and time. Bank Stock was dull, at 208 to 209½. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s.; India Bonds, 8s. to 11s. prem.; India Stock, 230 to 232.

The Money Market has become firmer; and the rates of discount have advanced to 4½ per cent for first-class paper of short date, and 5½ to 6½ per cent for six months' bills. Money, on "call," is worth 4 per cent. The imports of bullion have been only £256,313, from New York. The den and for gold on Continental account has not been active.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been very moderate, yet we have no material decline to notice in the quotations:—Danish Five per Cent, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 68; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 57; Sardinian Five per Cent, 86½; Spanish Three per Cent, 37½; Ditto, New Deferred, 18½; Passive, 4½; Turkish Scrip, Six per Cent, 7½ to 8½ discount; Venezuela, One per Cent, Deferred, 9½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 60½; Dutch Four per Cent, 91½; Brazilian Five per Cent, 96; Mexican Three per Cent, 21½; Portuguese Five per Cent, 43½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have met a very inactive demand, and prices have had a downward tendency. Chartered of India, Australia, and China, have realised 1½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 13; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and Westminster, 4½; Oriental, 38½; Provincial of Ireland, 49½; Union of Australia, 71½; Union of London, 24 to 25. In Miscellaneous Securities, very little has been doing. Australian Agricultural, 36; Australian Pacific Mail, 9½; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 109½; Crystal Palace, 28; General Screw Steam-Ship Company, 13½; North British Australasian, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; South Australian Land, 34. Casual Shares have ruled dull, as follows:—Aston and Oldham, 154; Birmingham, 93½; Coventry, 209; Derby, 81; Great Surrey, 48; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 57½; Nant, 150; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent, 16½; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 255; Worcester and Birmingham, 23. Waterworks Shares have realised—Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 8½; New River, 55; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 99; Ditto, New, 16. Gas-light and Coke Companies' Shares have ruled heavy:—City of London, 100; Equitable 25; Great Central, 11½; Imperial, 91½; Ditto New, 9; Phoenix, 25½; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 38; Ditto New, 7½. Insurance Companies have been tolerably firm:—Alliance, 10½; Argus Life, 22; City of London, 24; County, 125; Equity and Law, 45 11s. 3d.; General, 54½; Globe, 128; Guardian, 55½; Imperial Fire, 330; Ditto Life, 18½; Indemnity Marine, 64; London, 29½; Phoenix, 180 ex div.; Provident Life, 30½; Rock Life, 7½; United Kingdom, 43; Victoria Life, 58. Bridge Shares have sold: Hungerford at 12; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 4½; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 32; Ditto, New, of £7, 28; Vauxhall, 22. London Dock Shares have produced 104½; Assam Tea, 19½.

The total net circulation of the United Kingdom, in the four weeks ending on the 28th October, was £38,217,569—being an increase of £2,376,963 compared with the previous month, but a decrease of £2,638,972 when compared with the corresponding period in 1853.

As regards the Railway Share Market, we may observe that the transactions in it have been trifling, and that prices have tended downwards. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 198; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 7½; Caledonian, 59½; Eastern Counties, 11; East Lancashire, 69; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 52½; Great Northern, 88; Ditto, B Stock, 123; Great Western, 69½; Ditto, Stour Valley, Stock, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70½; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 98½; Ditto, Eight, 14; London and South-Western, 79½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21; Midland, 67; North British, 81; North-Eastern, Berwick, 73½; Ditto, York, 50½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 92½; South Wales, 29½; Vale of Neath, 17½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; South Staffordshire, 7; Wilts and Somerset, 91.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 13; East Lancashire, Six per Cent, 135; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 114½; Ditto, Redeemable at Ten per Cent premium, 107; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 99½; Great Western, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 97; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 71; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 11; North-Eastern, York, H and S Purchase, 8½.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 80½; East Indian Extension, 17; Grand Trunk of Canada Six per Cent, 91; Great Central of France, 10; Great Luxembourg, Constituted Shares, 3½; Ditto, Obligations, 2½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 16½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Paris and Lyons, 32½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½; Zealand, 16½.

Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 1½; Imperial Brazilian, 2½; St. John del Rey, 3½½; South Australian, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 27.—Today's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat. Fine white quality sold at full quotations; but red parcels were dull, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper. Foreign wheats moved off slowly at last week's currency. We were well supplied with barley, which sold slowly at a decline of 1s. per quarter. No change in malt. The value of oats being lower, the oat trade was dull, at from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. In the value of beans and peas no change took place. The bar trade was dull, and ship quality were easier to purchase.

November 29.—The business doing to day was very limited, at Monday's currency. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 69s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 75s. to 84s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s. to 74s.; rye, 44s. to 47s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 34s.; malted, ditto, 32s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 69s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 67s. to 70s.; Kingston and Ware, 71s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 74s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 30s.; potato ditto, 29s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 26s. to 30s.; ditto, white, 28s. to 32s.; tick beans, 45s. to 53s.; grey peas, 35s. to 40s.; mangle, 41s. to 43s.; white, 46s. to 50s.; boilers, 47s. to 49s. per cwt. Town-made do., 48s. to 53s.; Suffolk, 46s. to 58s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 58s. to 65s. per sack. American, 40s. to 48s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linned and cakes are in good request, at very full prices. In other articles only a limited business is doing. Linned, English, sowing, 64s. to 68s.; Baltic, crushing, 56s. to 61s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 61s. to 65s.; homestead, 41s. to 46s. per quarter. Corned, 22s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 10s.; winter tares, 11s. to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £20 10s. to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linned cakes, English, £11 10s. to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £12 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 56s. 6d. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary 50s. to 60s. per quarter.

Byond—Barley, 40s. per cwt. wheat broad in the metropolis are from 10s. to 11d.; of household hold ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4 lb. bushel.

Imperial Wheat Average.—Wheat, 74s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 29s. 3d.; rye, 44s. 11d.; beans, 57s. 5d.; peas, 47s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 67s. 6d.; barley, 33s. 8d.; oats, 27s. 8d.; rye, 39s. 9d.; beans, 57s. 6d.; peas, 47s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 126,455; barley, 100,173; oats, 19,200; rye, 541; beans 4519; peas, 2933 quarters.

Tea.—The business doing in our market is but moderate, at last week's quotations. The total shipments from China to the 10th October were 25,230,000 lbs. against 21,900,000 lbs. to the same date in 1853.

Sugar.—The demand for all kinds of sugar is in a sluggish state, and prices rule in favour of buyers. At public sale, Barbadoes has realised 21s. 6d. to 37s.; Demerara, 31s. 6d. to 34s.; Mauritius, 26s. 6d. to 33s.; and Benares, 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are selling at from 42s. to 48s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The transaction are limited to actual wants, and prices are in favour of buyers. Good Java, 40s. to 45s. per cwt. Madras, 14s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—The rice-trade is very moderate, yet the quotations are supported. White Bengal, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; Madras, 14s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—The sale for Irish butter is in a sluggish state, and prices have a downward tendency. Fine foreign has advanced 2s. per cwt. In English, very little is doing. Fine weekly Dore, 11s. 6d. per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, at a further reduction in value of from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—The business doing in our market is very moderate. In prices, however, no material change can be noticed. P.Y.C. on the spot, 65s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. Town tallow, 66s. net cash. Rough tallow, 63s. 6d. per 8 lbs. About 1000 casks have come in this week.

Oils.—Linned oil is in request, at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. Common fish oil is in move off steadily, and the quotations have an upward tendency. No change in turpentine.

Spirits.—Another Government contract being advertised, the rum market is steady, at full quotation.—Proof Lowlands, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; E.I. India, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy, Geneva, an corn spirits support last week's currency.

Codfish.—Carron, 11s. 9d. per cwt. Main, 17s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 10s.; Wyllam, 20s.; Eton Main, 23s.; Newmarket, 24s.; Whitwell, 25s.; Kelco, 23s. 6d. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 15s.; clover, 12s. to 16s.; and straw, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per load.

Hops.—Fine new hops are very scarce, and in good request, at full prices. In other kinds, next, nothing is doing.

Wool.—An unusually small amount of business is doing in this market, and the quotations are not supported. Potatoes.—The supplies are but moderate, and a steady business is doing, at from 8s. to 12s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The general demand has ruled steady, at very full prices:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lbs. to sink the oil.

Negative and Lendall.—Each kind of meat has sold steadily, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 24.

5th Dragoon Guards: Major T. W. McMahon to be Major.
1st Dragoons: T. P. Gray to be Cornet; Cornet T. P. Gray to be Adjutant.
1st Light Dragoons: H. L. Poxley to be Cornet.
6th Dragoons: Cornet W. S. Rawlinson, N. de J. Lovell, to be Lieutenants; Ensign A. F. Dawson, J. T. Wetherill, to be Cornets.

18th Light Dragoons: Lieut. C. Steel to be Lieutenant.
19th: Lieut. Lord W. Scott to be Lieutenant; E. Walker to be Cornet.
20th: Lieut. G. J. Stanley to be Assistant-Surgeon.
Grenadier Guards: Assistant-Surgeon G. E. Blackin to be Battalion Surgeon; G. P. Gildwood to be Assistant-Surgeon.
Coldstream Guards: The Hon. W. Edwards to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
3rd Foot: Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Day to be Assistant-Surgeon.
50th: J. R. Dalton to be Ensign.
25th: Ensign P. W. Jell to be Lieutenant; Hon. N. Flenno to be Ensign.
26th: Lieut. W. M. Hill to be Lieutenant.
30th: E. St. George Smyth to be Ensign.
33rd: Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. V. Seddall to be Assistant-Surgeon.
35th: Capt. R. P. Aphor to be Captain; Lieut. H. B. Moore to be Captain; Ensign T. Lloyd to be Lieutenant; M. M. Pohl to be Ensign.
38th: W. D. Barry to be Ensign.
41st: Lieut. H. R. Bush to be Captain; Ensign J. A. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; W. J. Johnson to be Ensign.
47th: Lieut. N. G. Phillips to be Captain; O. G. De Lancy to be Ensign.
52nd: Lieut. G. F. Ricketts to be Lieutenant.
62nd: J. J. Rowan to be Ensign.
79th: Assist. Staff-Surg. A. K. Drysdale to be Assistant-Surgeon.
80th: Capt. H. Morris to be Captain.
85th: Capt. R. H. Dwyer to be Captain.
90th: Lieut. Y. H. Close to be Captain; C. B. Wynne to be Ensign; Acting Assist.-Surg. D. A. Reid and C. R. Nelson to be Assistant-Surgeons.
1st West India Regiment: P. Malone to be Ensign.
Cape Mounted Riflemen: Ensign W. H. Peel to be Lieutenant; J. C. Kingsley to be Ensign.
UNATTACHED: Lieut. W. W. Bond to be Captain.
HOSPITAL STAFF: Staff Surgeon of the First Class G. R. Darnall to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. Ferguson to be Assistant-Surgeon. W. Stewart, W. Leach, N. C. Whyte, F. Reynolds, J. Wiles, W. A. Barr, H. W. Ballou, J. Graham, G. P. Barton, O. Barnett, W. H. Yates, to be Acting-Assistant-Surgeons.

BANKRUPTCY.

G. STOKER, Hereford-Idge, Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, boarding-house keeper.—M. E-SINGER, Old Change, straw hat manufacturer.—A. REYNOLDS, Birmingham, iron merchant.—J. PROWSE, Mahogany, Leeds, flax and low slasher.—E. SHOOT, Blackford Forum, Dorsetshire, horse-dealer.—W. H. WOODHOUSE, L on Warebury, Woolwich, brewer.
K. STOKER, Manchester, manufacturer of cotton goods.—T. HAWORTH and V. ALSTON, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.—C. BRADLEY, late of Dorset, Worcester-shire, now of Tipton and Great Barr, Staffordshire, iron dealer and commission agent.—B. CORVEN, Birmingham, builder and retail brewer.—F. A. HATTON, Castlefield, auctioneer, printer, and publisher.—J. W. JONES and T. CAHILL, Wolverhampton, bowlers and haberdashers.—T. W. LAWFORD, Tipton, Carmarthenshire, market-gardener, dealer in poultry, wheat, and flour, oil and linseed-oil, and guano, manufacturer of oil, and dealer in bone dust and other manure.—R. LEWIS, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, cloth manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. HOUGHTON, Manchester, ironmonger.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 28.

The following promotions are to take place consequent upon the deaths of the following officers, viz.:—General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., died 10th Oct. 1854; Lieutenant-General J. F. Ewart, C.B., died 23rd October, 1854; Major-General Charles Middleton, died 22nd October, 1854.

BREVET.—Colonel Frederick Markham, C.B., to be Major-General; Lieutenant Colonel John Charles Hope Gibson, to be Colonel in the Army; Major Rodolph de Hala, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; Captain James Bosely, to be Major in the Army. The Commission to bear date 28th November, 1854.

2nd Dragoons.—F. B. Macdonald to be Cornet.
23rd Foot.—Ensign J. Lawrence to be Ensign.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 24.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 31st August last, of Rear-Admiral of the White, D. Price.—Rear-Admiral of the White, Richd. to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain G. W. C. Courtenay to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

BANKRUPTS.

R. WALSTELL, Noble-street, City.—H. M. ADDEY, Old Bond-street, bookseller.—G. DAY, Provender buildings, New Kent-road, builder.—W. DEACOCK, Buden-pow, City, wholesale clothier.—J. SCOTT, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, ship chandler.—J. T. FISHER, Barkin-road, Essex, auctioneer.—J. JOHNSON, Wimbleson, builder.—J. P. PARTRIDGE, Wednesbury-ock, Staffordshire, corn factor.—H. S. PARKER, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. FEENEY, Birkenhead, Cheshire, eating-house keeper.—A. HILL-YARD, Liverpool, ale and porter merchant.—J. FODEN, Liverpool, greengrocer.—W. BENTLEY, Oldham, Lancashire, iron founder.—J. BENTWISLE, Carlisle, Cumberland, builder.—G. PARRY, jun., Willehall, Staffordshire, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. M. HERBERT, Ardriahalg, Argyllshire, civil engineer.—T. BIGGAR, Paisley, manufacturer.—R. WHITE, Glasgow, provision merchant.—G. MOUATT, Stirling, mill-slasher.—W. MACKAY, Aberdeen, machine-maker.—W. BURTON and D. THOMSON, Glasgow, merchants.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., Albany-street, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. W. Keating, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., at Dover, the Lady Isabel Bligh of a son.
On the 21st ult., Lansdowne-crescent, Leamington, the wife of W. E. Jones, Esq., M.A., of a daughter.
On the 18th ult., at Hambury, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. E. Merriok, of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at Minster Acres, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., the wife of the Rev. W. Somerset, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., the wife of the Rev. G. W. Darby, Rector of Farsfield, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at the Lawn, Briston, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Bird, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at the Rectory, Barnes, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Coppleston, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Southampton, Hants, the wife of Captain John L. Hoare, Bombay Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, by the Rev. Edwin Horatio Stevenson, Captain David Dewar, of the ship *Hope*, eldest son of the late Captain James Dewar, to Sophia Adams, second daughter of the late John Scott, Esq., of Hagley, Herefordshire.
On the 7th Oct., at Mean Meer, Lahore, Lieut. G. H. Hale, 57th B.N.L., third son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hale, of the Charterhouse, London, to Frances Ellen, second daughter of Major G. Murray, 8th Regt. R.L. Cavalry.
On the 18th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, C. H. Seymour, Esq., only son of the late C. R. Seymour, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey, to Elizabeth Charlotte Foss, widow of the late Lieut. Selwyn, and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Faust, H.E.L.C.S.
On the 18th ult., at St. Michael's, Stockwell, Richard Bawn Treffry, M.D., of Nottingham, to Jane, second daughter of Frederick Kruyer, Esq., of the Clapham road.
On the 28th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, G. Marwood, Esq., of Bushy Hall, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. F. Peel, Prebend of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

Nov. 15th, at 7, Torrione-terrace, Kentish-town, after a lingering illness, Walter George Sanford, only child of John and Lucy Grace Sanford.
On the 25th ult., killed in the disastrous cavalry engagement at Balaklava, Captain John Augustin Oldham, 18th Light Dragoons.
On the 25th ult., at Paris, Baroness Solomon de Rothschild.
On the 25th ult., at Brompton, Phoebe, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. Howler.
On the 20th ult., at the Vicarage House, Olveston, Gloucestershire, after a few hours' illness, the Rev. H. Harvey, Canon of Bristol Cathedral, Vicar of Olveston, and Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
On the 23rd ult., at her residence, 2 Bath-wills, Cheltenham, Emily Lavina Lennon, relict of the late Colonel Lennon, of the Madras Engineers, and last surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Lady Maria Saunders.
On the 23rd Sept., at Dhoolia, Mary, the beloved wife of Lieutenant F. G. Newnam, 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
On the 25th ult., at Foleshill, near Coventry, J. Hinds, Esq., aged 84, a magistrate for that city.
On Wednesday, the 29th ult., on the eve of his 74th birthday, Sir Alexander Gray Grant, Bart., one of her Majesty's Audit Commissioners.

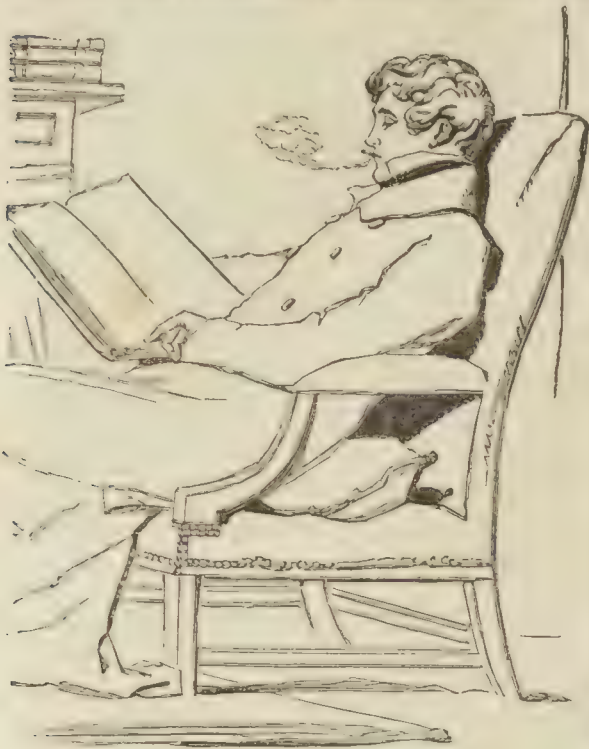
"THE LONDON GAZETTE" OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE.

If the labours connected with the printing and publishing of the *London Gazette* in time of peace are not very onerous, during the time of war there is

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J. G. LOCKHART, ESQ.

JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, a famed critic and writer himself, and still more famed from his connection with the greatest of all Scotland's authors, was the son of a clergyman in Glasgow. He received his edu-



H. H. H.
THE LATE MR. J. G. LOCKHART.

cation at Glasgow College, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He chose the law for his profession, and was called to the Scotch bar: his success, however, as an advocate was very moderate, and he soon resigned forensic pursuits for those of literature. There he speedily attained a very high position. He was a popular contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and wrote, in that journal, "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk." Lockhart owed his introduction to Sir Walter Scott, in 1818, to the poet Hogg. The intimacy resulted in the union of Lockhart with Sir Walter's daughter, Charlotte Sophia. The late surviving issue of this marriage, and the sole descendant of the author of "Waverley," is the present Mrs. Hope, the wife of James Robert Hope, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., now the possessor of Abbotsford. Through Sir Walter Scott's influence Mr. Lockhart became, in 1825, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*. Apart from his contributions to magazines and reviews, Mr. Lockhart was the author of some singular novels, and some excellent biographies. His chief works of fiction were, "Valerius: a Roman Story," "Reginald Dalton," and the remarkable and startling tale, entitled "Adam Blair." Mr. Lockhart possessed a good family estate; and he was Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. Mr. Lockhart died on the 25th ult.

A character of Mr. Lockhart, as a critic, a novelist, and a poet, will be found in our column of "Town and Table Talk" of this week.

VACANT SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—There are now no less than eight in the House of Commons vacant. Abingdon was vacated by Lord Nerrey's succession to the peerage; Marylebone, by Lord Dudley Stuart's death; Bedford, by the decease of Mr. H. Stuart; Coventry, by that of Mr. Geach; East Gloucestershire, by Sir Michael Hicks Beach's death; Fermanagh, by that of Sir Arthur Brooke; Antrim, by Colonel Pakenham's death, at Inkerman; and Ayr, by that of Colonel Hunter Blair, also killed at Inkerman.

THE LATE VISCOUNT CHEWTON.

By the death at Alma, of Viscount Chewton, the Army and the country have been deprived of the services of a most promising young officer. He died from wounds received on the heights of Alma whilst gallantly leading on his company of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and his gallant spirit was not yielded until he had received no less than thirteen. His right leg was broken by shots from the Minie rifle.

The deceased officer, William Frederick, Viscount Chewton, was born June 22, 1816; being the eldest son of William, present Earl Waldegrave—a distinguished naval officer—by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., by Lady Elizabeth Grey. He entered the Army in July, 1841, as an Ensign in the Line; and, in the August of 1847, he obtained his company. During the insurrection in Canada he served with the militia, and aided materially in putting the malcontents down. He subsequently proceeded to India, and served with the 53rd Foot, on the banks of the Sutlej. He particularly distinguished himself at Sohraon, for which he received a medal. Lord Chewton married, in 1850, Fanny, only daughter of the late Capt. Bastard, R.N., of Sharpsham, Devon, by whom he leaves issue three children, the last posthumous. Lord Chewton



THE LATE VISCOUNT CHEWTON, FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY THE BROTHERS MAYER.

was removed from the Crimea to Scutari, where, after a brief suffering, he expired. His remains were interred in the English Cemetery at Constantinople.

LITERATURE FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—It having appeared from several letters sent home by the officers and soldiers of the army now in the Crimea, that any periodicals or books, more especially of the lighter class of literature, would be most acceptable, several gentlemen have subscribed a number of magazines and volumes to form the nucleus of a cargo to be forthwith dispatched to the East. It is presumed that there are few families who will not cheerfully contribute those odd volumes which at present may be found lying about every house, perused and no longer valued here, but which would be gladly received by our gallant defenders. All contributions will be received and very carefully collected and packed, if forwarded to Mr. Arthur Smith, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly; and Mr. James L. O'Beirne, Secretary to the General Screw Steam Company, has kindly undertaken to send on these parcels, free of any charge, to their destination.

THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.

In the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of last week we recorded the severe loss which the scientific world has just sustained in the death of Professor Edward Forbes, at the early age of thirty-nine, just as he



THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.

had attained the distinguished position of Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. "His friends," says the *Scotsman*, "indeed, know well how irreplaceable is their loss. But it is more difficult to estimate the loss to science caused by the removal of one who, following, like his predecessors Walker and Jamieson, in the footsteps of Linnaeus, gave promise of raising the science of Natural History to a height nowhere yet attained."

Edward Forbes was born in 1815, in the Isle of Man. He was heard to say, that his love of natural history dated from his earliest childhood: it was inbred and all his own, for no individual of his family, or even acquaintanceship, had the slightest taste for scientific studies. His first printed guide or text-book was one of the driest, "Turton's Translation of the Systema Naturae;" and by the time he was seven years of age he had collected a small museum of his own. Next, though in very early life, came the perusal of Buckland's "Reliquiae Diluvianae," Parkinson's "Organic Remains," and Coni-beare's "Geology of England"—rather hard reading that last for a boy, and probably rather wrestled with than understood. These books, however, when he was not more than twelve years old, inspired him with a warm and abiding love of geology. At this period also he compiled a Manual of British Natural History in all its departments—a youthful labour, which he afterwards found serviceable up almost to his close of life."

(Continued in Supplement, page 566.)





FRENCH TROOPS LANDING AT CAPE CHERSONESE.

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THE place which our French allies have chosen as a landing-place for their troops and supplies, if not so well sheltered as Balaklava, has the advantage of being much more spacious, and of being not so easily molested by the enemy, owing to the absence of hills in the immediate neighbourhood. In the event of any attack by the Russians, the warships in the bay would also be able to give effectual assistance to the troops on shore.

In his sketch of the landing of the French troops, our artist gives a pretty good impression of the bustle attendant upon that part of the business of war. The projecting jetty is crowded with warlike implements recently landed from the transports, of which a large number are lying at anchor. A file of military waggons is passing to the camp, some of them drawn by six or eight horses, with mounted drivers. A glimpse into the Intendant's tent in the foreground shows several persons busily engaged writing out reports to be forwarded to head-quarters.

Mr. Scott, in his recent travels in the Crimea, describes the ancient

city of Chersonesus, which was founded by the Greeks 600 years before Christ, as having been built "on the smaller peninsula, washed on the west by the waters of the Black Sea, and on the east by one arm of a double bay." This must have been the very spot which the French have pitched upon as their point of disembarkation.

The town called "New Chersonesus," which was founded after the destruction of the ancient Greek city, and which rose to considerable wealth and power as a republic, was built on a promontory to the west of Quarantine Harbour, about a mile and a half from Sebastopol. The ruins of this town still remain; but they have been sadly demolished by the subjects of Nicholas, who do not seem to have very refined tastes. "One cannot walk amidst the ruins of Chersonesus," says Mr. Scott, "free from profound regret and indignation that so many beautiful relics, which even the Tartar had spared, should have been utterly destroyed by the barbarism of the Russian soldiers. Much of this appears to have been done from sheer wantonness, and subsequent to the period at which the Government had given orders to preserve what then remained.

It was in the town of Chersonesus that the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia was baptised and received into the Greek Church, A.D. 988, so that the Muscovites have had a very old connection with the Crimea. In a recent address to the patriotic and religious feelings of the Russian population in that quarter, the weak in faith are asked if the Crimea is not the cradle of their Christianity?—if the light of the orthodox faith did not radiate from thence over the plains of Russia? "Can they deem it possible that the double cross will here pale before the crescent of Mohamed? Does the Church pray in vain for victory and for her right pious Emperor and his Christ-loving warriors? Do the martyrs who left their bones there stand round the throne of the Almighty and throw down their crowns of thorns before Him in vain? Can the sainted Grand Duke Vladimir forget how much he owes to this country (he was baptised there), and leave you a helpless prey to the degenerate heretical intruders of the West?" And this is wound up with an exhortation to all loyal Russians to be more zealous in providing provisions and means of transport for the army, and then they will soon attain to rest and repose.



STREET IN BALACLAVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

A STREET IN BALACLAVA.

The little town of Balacava, which the Russians have been making various attempts to regain, with the view of thereby cutting off our supplies, has been more than usually busy during the last two or three weeks, according to all accounts. In addition to the constant arrival of vessels with ammunition, provisions, and stores of every description, a number of transports with reinforcements must have recently reached the landlocked harbour of Balacava, where they have been so anxiously looked for. The accompanying sketch gives a view of one of the streets of the town along which a party of Dragoons are passing, on their way to the English Camp; while a couple of dromedaries, and two or three natives in the Tartar costume, give an Oriental aspect to the scene.

A recent letter from the Crimea gives the following description of a street in Balacava:—

The street skirting the harbour of Balacava is as busy a scene as can be imagined. The murmur of half a dozen different languages—the boats landing with ammunition and stores—the hundreds of arabs drawn by camels and oxen wending their slow way to the trenches—the galloping to and fro of officers and orderlies, and too often, too, the slow tread of soldiers bearing to the hospital another sick or wounded comrade—form a striking spectacle. As one passes along the high road out of Balacava, leaving the Marines in their strong position on the hills to the right, and the sailors of the *Vesuvius* busy in forming an entrenched battery on the heights to the left, we observe a sure indication that the air is growing cold, and feel on these wide bare hills and valleys scarce, in the sight of soldiers busily employed in removing the trunks of some of the detached houses in order to get at the beams of firewood. Very different now do those weather-beaten and travel-stained warriors look to what they did on parade at home. All the pomp and circumstance of war has been shorn away, and they have now but the grim reality. Red certainly does not stand the work of a campaign as well as the blue coats and loose trousers of our allies. A new suit of clothing to every man would be a boon indeed, and many are the inquiries for the hundreds of tons of fleecy hosiery reported to be on its way. Still, though diarrhoea is prevalent in both armies, there are few fatal cases; but there is a good deal of typhus among the Turks, especially among the 10,000 brought in our steamers from Batoum. It is scarcely fair to judge them after a long sea-voyage, but their present discipline and appearance does not say much for the army of Asia. Balacava is further defended by the whole of the Highland Brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell, and a large body of Turks. The 93rd are encamped on a hill side, about a mile out. Their gallant conduct on the 25th, when, perhaps for the first time recorded, infantry received cavalry in line, has been highly eulogised in his general order by Lord Raglan. The *Niger's* guns, and the greater part of her crew, are with the 93rd, and they, assisted to a certain extent by the Turks, are actively employed in throwing up what will be a very strong position. The only point from whence it can possibly be commanded is one of the three heights lost by the Turks; but it is not thought that the enemy have with them guns of sufficient calibre.

THE BREVET.

(From Tuesday Night's Gazette.)

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 28.

The undermentioned officers, who were placed upon retired full pay previously to her Majesty's Royal warrant of the 6th of October, 1854, to be each promoted to a step of brevet rank, in order to place them in as favourable a position as those who may prospectively obtain retirement under the provisions of the said warrant, the rank in both cases being only honorary:—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Le Blanc, James Lewis Bader, C.B.; William Earl, Robert Terry, John W. Fairbairn, Henry C. Streetfield, Henry Senior Charles Hughes, Joseph Kinsall, William Boiss, Edward T. Ironson, John Singleton, Joseph Mark Hart, Eyre John Crabbe, William Burney, Gerald Rochford, Philip Dumas, Edward William, Richard Westmore, Robert Paterson, John Peel, C.B.; Edward James White, Robert Hunt, Edward William Bray, C.B.; Alexander Teasdale, Robert Lummoore, Nicholas Paul, C.B.; Joseph Swinburn, Daniel Fraser, Charles Lummoore Potts, Henry Edmund de Burgh edley, Herbert Mends.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Major Geo. Estlin Edington, William Milne, John Field Othman, George Lovell Sproull, Edward Gato, Stephen Noul, George Pirekey, Philip Aubin, Samuel George Carter, George Fitzgerald Stack, Henry Clements, Peter John Wilkie, William Cox, Richard Handcock, Peter Sutherland, John Bonamy, John Mansbilly, Richard Mansbilly, James Thomas Moore, Ambrose Spence, John Clarke, Isaac Richardson, Robert Browne, Richard Tait, James Jackson, Alexander Sharrock, William Babat Thomas Hinton Hemmings, William Warburton, Martin Green Lynch, Edward Boyd, Joseph Smith, Ewan McPherson, William Dempster, Charles Kayner Newman, Charlton (C.B.), John Joseph Gray, Alexander Campbell, Henry Dixon, James Poyntz, Charles Donald Campbell, Edward Henry, John O'Grady, Anthony Robert L'Estrange, John Thomas Griffiths, Robert Alexander Andrew, Benjamin Boddy, William Athin, Abraham Spaldine, James Ward, John Norman, Angus William Mackay, John Bolton, William Barnes, Daniel Hery, Henry Alexander Kerr, William Buisa, William Newhouse, Henry Francis Stokes, Charles Irvine, John Gage Lecky, Frederick Tudor, George Adams Barnes.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.—Captains Sir William Wynn, Marcus Louis, George St. John O'Leary, Leonard Edmund Willard, Thomas Levent Mactell, Archibald Macmillan, William Mackay, Judge Thomas D'Arcy, Robert Gray, John George Hart, William Kelly, Joseph Roche, Charles Kinsley, Archibald Fullerton, Richard Woods, Daniel MacFerson, Timothy Dukes, Alexander Kenna, Thomas Ransden Andrew, Brooke Pigot, Charles Gordon, Richard Fry, Frederick Brown, John Adrian Luttman, John Midgely H. O. O., Adam Von Beverhoud, John Kene, John Griffiths, Robert Shepherd, Robert Stuart Ridge, John Harvey, John Campbell, James Jackson, Henry Nichols, Robert C. Chabre, John Blackall, Hendor Monasteries, Anthony Woodall, George Gardiner Shaw, George Mainwaring, William John Kene, William Knowles, Richard Thompson, John M. Cooper, David Cooper, William Armstrong Rogers, Rodney M. Bus, Kenneth Murchison, Philip Leitch, William McDonald, and Dennis Dunn. The commissions to bear date Nov. 28th, 1854.

NOVEMBER 2.

The undermentioned officers having completed three years' actual service as Regimental Lieutenants, Colonels, or in other appointments equivalent to those situations, to be promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, in accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Royal Warrant of the 6th of October, 1854.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Rowley Hill, George William Key, Frederick George Shewell, Edward Fole, Arthur Ishley, Frederick Hilt, Robert C.B.; Robert Walpole's Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, Hon. George Calogian, John Hennessy, Guile, William B. Backhouse, Francis Kelly, Charles P. Ansell, Henry Davell, Freeman Murray, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, David Russell, Richard William Huey, Harold Shirley, William Samuel Newton, Robert Hughes, Henry George Conroy, Nicholas L. Brown, Hugh Andrew Robert Mitchell, E. C. Mike Milman, Spencer Percival, Edward Goulburn, Henry Cooper, James H. C. W. Wynn, William Sutton, Hon. C. W. Wynn, Edward C. Ridge, Frederick Rodolph Blake, C. O. O. J. Yarrowood, C.B.; William Henry Charles Wallack, Henry Edward Deberry, C.B.; Augustus Malin Fairfax, William Henry Law, Thomas James Galloway, William Jones, C.B.; James Campbell, Alexander Jardine, Maurice G. Dennis, John M'Duff, Thomas Malind Wilson, George Stanton, James Crutchley, Walter Hamilton, Charles Rochford Scott, Mark Kerr Athley, Trevor Clure, William George Brown, Henry Jarvis, Michael William Smith, John Maxwell Percival, C.B.; Henry Wm. Blisset, Thomas James Adair, Philip McDonald Nelson Guy, George H. Chis, C.B.; Charles Stewart, Lucy Walter Jay, Philip's Wright Taylor, Thomas Graham Kiger on, William O'Grady Hall, John Fitch, William Henry Vickers, William R. Mansfield, James Fraser, Henry Richmond Jones, Henry Skpwith, Charles Hagar, George De Wittsburg, William Yocra Moore. The commissions to bear date the 28th Nov., 1854.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

TO BE GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B.; Sir Robert William Garriker, K.C.B., K.C.H.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Major General Frederick Campbell George Turner, C.B.; Peter Margaret Wallace, Richard Jones, John Mitchell, C.B.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Colonels Adam Fie Crawford, William Bolton Dundas, C.B.; Henry William Gordon.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Eyles Ingilby, Thomas Orlando Carter, Henry Post, Robert William Bory, William Farnick Williams, C.B.; Archibald Macmillan, George James, Henry Fuller, Robert Longmore Garstin, John Alexander Wilson, Richard Goodwin Bowen Wilson, Burke Curpige, Robert Burn, Richard Beaumont Burnaby, John Houghton Griffin, William How Dennis, Thomas Ascroft Lethbridge, Daniel Thordale, Harry S. Wm. Fraser, Charles Gossline, Charles Henry Mee Theobald Desbriay, Charles Bente Symonds, William Wallace D'Arcy, Edmund Zeal Wilford, John Tyleen, William Henry Pickering.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wright, Francis Ringer Thompson, Charles Ogilvie Bursfield, Joseph Ellison Portlock, Henry Sandham, Frederick Henry Bodeley, Edward Vickers, Thomas Bugden, Henry Powell Wulff, John Hawkshaw, Edward A. Arch.

The commissions to bear date the 4th November, 1854.

RUSSIAN GENERALS KILLED AND WOUNDED.—From the silence generally maintained in Russian reports as to the nominal casualties, it is difficult to ascertain the names of killed and wounded officers even of higher rank. Nevertheless, the following list, extracted and successfully noted down, since the campaign on the Danube, from Russian and other trustworthy reports, may be regarded as approximating to correctness:—Prince Paskievitch, wounded at Silistria and invalided; Lieutenant-General Schilder, died of wounds at Silistria; Lieutenant-General Selwan, killed at Silistria; Lieutenant-General Dresheim, died at Jassy; Lieutenant-General Chruschiff, wounded at Jassy; Lieutenant-General Soimonoff, wounded at Jassy; Lieutenant-General Liders, wounded at Silistria; Admiral Korzilloff, killed at Selastopol; Admiral Nachimoff, wounded at Sebastopol; Lieutenant-General Kwizenski, wounded at Alma; Major-General Pechtelkanoff, wounded at Alma; Major-General Guginoff, wounded at Alma (prisoner); Major-General Kurjanoff, wounded at Alma, prisoner; Major-General Popoff, wounded at Silistria; Major-General Stalpakoff, killed at Silistria; Major-General Meger, killed at Silistria; Major-General Oubinski (or Dubinski), dead of wounds; Major-General Babutoff, wounded on the Danube; Major-General Batulin, wounded on the Danube; Major-General Orloff Denzloff (Hettman), wounded on the Danube; Major-General Chaletski, wounded at Balacava; Major-General Villebois, wounded on the 5th of Nov.; Major-General Ochterlone, wounded on the 5th of Nov.; Major-General Kichinsky, wounded on the 5th of Nov.; Major-General Prince Menschikoff, wounded on the 5th of Nov. (not the General-in-Chief). Here, then, is a list of twenty-five Generals and Admirals who have been put *hors de combat*; and strong grounds exist for believing that four or five others have been omitted in the divers reports furnished to the journals of Petersburg.

THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.

(Continued from page 564.)

When very young, Mr. Forbes commenced his studies as an artist, and attended for six months the studio of the late Mr. Saxe, in London; and in his travels and natural history studies in after life, Forbes felt the advantage of this short training. His love, however, of natural history led him to the medical profession; and, in 1830, he commenced his career as a medical student at the University of Edinburgh; he studied with great zeal and success, but never presented himself for his degree. At the age of eighteen, Edward Forbes made a spirited excursion, in company with a fellow-student, to Norway; and spent several weeks in collecting specimens and observations, and in visiting the glaciers. Forbes had previously made a voyage in the Mediterranean, and visited the coast of Algiers; and one of his earliest published papers was "On the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of Algiers and Bougie." During this time he was active in the pursuit of natural history, and he published several papers giving the result of his observations. Amongst these were his "Notes of a Natural History Tour in Norway," "On the Comparative Elevation of Testacea in the Alps," and "Malacologia Monense—a Catalogue of the Mollusca inhabiting the Isle of Man and the neighbouring Sea."

Whilst a student in Edinburgh Mr. Forbes may be said to have invented the art of dredging; for till his time it had scarcely been regarded as part of the serious work of the naturalist. His numerous papers at this time "On the Structure and Forms of the Marine Invertebrata" attested the value of the dredge (hitherto only employed by fishermen to procure shell-fish), and with it he may be said to have opened a new field of research, if not a new branch of science. It was, afterwards, with this instrument, in the Aegean Sea, that he made the important observations by which he was enabled to point out the great law, that, as there were zones of animal and vegetable life in altitude on the sides of the mountains that covered the earth, so there were zones of animal and vegetable life in depth on the sides of the valleys of the ocean. His dredging excursions are frequently recorded in the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*; and, through his influence, Dredging Committees have been appointed by the British Association, whose labours have greatly contributed to enlarge our knowledge of the inhabitants of the British seas. One of the earliest, and most important, of his systematic works, was the result of his dredging labours, in a "History of British Starfishes," published in 1841, illustrated with vignettes and tail-pieces from the author's own pencil.

In 1841 he was attached, as naturalist, to H.M. surveying ship *Beacon*. He had, in consequence of this, an opportunity of exploring some of the most interesting and least-known parts of Asia Minor, in company with the Rev. E. T. Daniell and Lieutenant Spratt. Mr. Daniell died of sickness brought on by the climate. Mr. Forbes, on his return to England, published, jointly with Mr. Spratt, an account of the Expedition. The scientific results were also made known in a "Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the Aegean Sea," &c., presented to the British Association, at Cork, in 1843. Mr. Forbes's appointment to the Chair of Botany in King's College, London, took place during his absence in the East. "Those who attended his class will ever remember the charm he threw around the study of Vegetable Structures, and the delightful hours they spent in his company during the periodical excursions, which he made a point of taking with his pupils, in the neighbourhood of London. Nor were these excursions attended by pupils alone. Many are the distinguished men of science in London who sought this opportunity of availing themselves of his great practical knowledge in every department of natural history."—*Athenaeum*.

Not long after entering on the duties of the Professorship, he was chosen to be Secretary and Curator to the Geological Society of London. Here, too, he was enabled to apply to geological research that peculiar knowledge of the conditions of existence of species, by means of the use of the dredge, which to use his own words, "is an instrument as valuable to a naturalist as a thermometer to a natural philosopher." Professor Forbes also contributed greatly to the value of the Geological Society's Museum in the arrangement of its fossils. He had been elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, on his return from the Aegean, in 1843; and in 1845 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became ere long a member of its Council. On the establishment of the Government School of Mines in connection with the Ordnance Geological Survey under the direction of Sir Henry de la Beche, Professor Forbes resigned the Curatorship of the Geological Society, and accepted the appointment of Palaeontologist to that institution; and on its location in Jermyn-street, he was appointed its Professor of Natural History. He gave frequent lectures there, arranged and displayed the valuable collection of fossils, and he published a splendidly illustrated series of monographs of the new species. He also worked hard at intervals in different parts of England, Wales, and Ireland with his geological hammer; and it was during a campaign in the Isle of Wight that he made that shrewd discovery in the character of the Eocene beds, which has made it necessary to alter the tertiary classification of that locality. About this time he also wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Handley, a comprehensive and beautifully-illustrated history of "British Mollusca."

Not long after Professor Forbes's connexion with the Museum of Practical Geology, he published, in the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain," one of the most remarkable contributions to the science of geology in this country. This paper, which may be regarded as a work on the subject, is entitled "On the Connexion between the Distribution of the existing Fauna and Flora of the British Isles and the Geological Changes which have affected their Area." In this work, the happy combination of great botanical and zoological knowledge is made to bear on some of the most intricate inquiries with regard to the age and relationship of the rocks of Great Britain. From this time the *Transactions of the Geological Survey* and the *Journal of the Geological Society* were enriched with Professor Forbes's papers, all displaying accurate and extensive observation, combined with profound and original thought. His papers and works on Zoology and Geology, in the "Bibliography," published by the Ray Society, amount to eighty-nine; this number not comprising his numerous "Botanical Papers," or those published since 1850. He was likewise a most valuable contributor to Johnston's "Physical Atlas." The Geological and Palaeontological Map of the British Isles was constructed by him; and a World Map of the highest interest, embodying all the precious results of his own most original researches, entitled, "Distribution of Marine Life, illustrated chiefly by Fishes, Molluscs, and Radiata, showing also the limits of the Homologous Belts."

In 1852 Professor Forbes was elected to the President's chair at the Geological Society, which had been filled by Professor Sedgwick, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and Sir Charles Lyell, who bore willing testimony to the genius of their useful successor. At the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, in September last, he filled the President's chair in the Geological Section. "It was in that dignified and honourable post (says the *Literary Gazette*) that his admiring geological colleagues, Lyell, Murchison, Sedgwick, Owen, Greenough, Portlock, Smith, Egerton, Ramsey, Jukes, Phillips, and others, saw him for the last time." On the death of Professor Jameson, the Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Edward Forbes was elected to succeed him. He lived to complete but one course of his lectures. Up to the time of his illness he was diligently engaged in organising his plans as Keeper of the Museum. He had also begun to make himself generally useful to the public; the last work his pen was employed in being the revival of his elaborate Paper on the Geological and Palaeontological Map of Britain, for the new edition of Johnston's Physical Atlas.

Whilst thus engaged, a chronic disease, contracted by Professor Forbes when in the East, re-erupted and rendered violent by a severe cold caught last autumn, burst forth with uncontrollable fury, and in ten days proved the immediate cause of his premature death. He was buried on Thursday week, in the Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh; the Town-council and Professors of the University and students following his remains to the grave.

Professor Forbes was pre-eminently a naturalist. His attention had never been exclusively directed to any one of the natural sciences. He was equally a botanist, a zoologist, and a geologist, from first to last. With a remarkable eye and tact for the discrimination of species and the allocation of natural groups, he combined the utmost delicacy in the perception of organic and comical relations. He possessed that rare quality so remarkable in the great masters of natural history, Linnaeus and Cuvier, the power of availing himself of the labours of his brethren—not, as is too often the case, by appropriating their acquisitions, but by associating them voluntarily in the common labour. Entirely destitute of jealousy in scientific matters, he rather erred in overrating than in underrating the services of his seniors. He was, consequently, as much beloved and confided in by his seniors in science as by the youngest naturalists of his acquaintance.

We have already enumerated a sufficient number of Professor Forbes's works to show the amount of severe scientific toil which their production demanded. Meanwhile he found time for literary occupations of a lighter class. He contributed several valuable papers to the *Literary*

Gazette and *Athenaeum*. He wrote also for the first number of the New Series of the *Westminster Review* a sparkling article on "Shell-fishes, their Ways and Works." From the latter journal we learn that, at the time of his death, Professor Forbes was engaged on several works. The one which he early announced, under the title of "Rambles of a Naturalist," he still intended to complete. Another, the "Zoology of the European Seas," is nearly all printed. He was also preparing for publication the results of his researches in the Aegean. We should add that he had already been announced to edit a new series of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, formerly Professor Jameson's.

The brilliant paper in the last *Quarterly Review* upon "Siluria" was one of the latest productions of Professor Forbes's pen. How eloquent is this closing passage, and how expressive of his noble nature:—

Men whose work, both of head and hand, is done mainly under the broad sky, and along the craggy sides of mountains, heedless of weather and toil, are not likely to use mincing forms of speech, or mollify their sentiments when engaged in discussions, though all the time mildness and mercy are at the foundations of their thoughts. Better and truer men, whether in field or council, there are not living than the two famous geologists, the nature of whose difference we have endeavoured to expound. They have worked long and well in co-operation, heart and hand united; and though the fortune of scientific war has led in the end to the crossing of their pens, the names of Sedgwick and Murchison will go down to posterity side by side, and bracketed together in the glorious list of benefactors of mankind through the advancement of science.

WYNDHAM GOOLD, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

The death of the member for Limerick occurred, in London, on the 27th ult. He was on the eve of taking his departure for Malta and the East, when he was attacked by sudden indisposition, which proved fatal after a brief struggle.



THE LATE WYNDHAM GOOLD, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. Goold was the youngest son of the late Thomas Goold, Esq., of Dublin, many years Serjeant-at-law, and afterwards Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, Rector of Falmstown, in the county Meath; was born at Dublin in 1815; was educated at Westminster; and in 1831 entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a fellow-commoner, and was a distinguished student, obtaining nearly every classical and several science honours during his course. In 1834 he took his degree of A.B., went abroad, and spent rather more than a year at Rome and Naples, and in travelling in Germany. On his return, in 1835, he entered at a student at Gray's Inn, was called to the Irish Bar in 1837, and joined the Munster circuit (of which his father had, for many years previous to his appointment as Master, been the leader); and in 1843 he was appointed Crown prosecutor for the city of Limerick, by Mr. Attorney-General Blackburn, now Chief Justice of Ireland.

Upon the death of his father, in 1846, and the outbreak of the famine, Mr. Goold retired from the Bar, the state of the country requiring his entire attention to the landed property bequeathed him, and which he was still further called upon to exercise, by the melancholy demise, in 1848, of his eldest brother, the High Sheriff of the county Limerick.

Mr. Goold was appointed a magistrate for the county of Limerick in 1849; and on the vacancy, in December, 1850, occasioned in the representation of the county by the death of Samuel Dickson, Esq., was invited to become a candidate for the representation; and was opposed by Captain Samuel Auchmuty Dickson, nephew of the late member, and Mr. Michael Ryan, a candidate of the Tenant League. The election was under the old registration, and, after a sharp contest of four days, Mr. Goold was returned, December 14, by a majority of forty: the numbers being—Goold, 239; Dickson, 199; Ryan, 128.

At the opening of Parliament, February 4th, 1850, the hon. member took his seat, and made his first speech in the House, in the debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, March 21st, in which he opposed the measure; arguing that, as to what seemed the main cause of complaint against the Pope—the want of courtesy in his Bull—we had set the bad example, by refusing, unless by stealth, all political relations with Rome; and so, though we acknowledged the Sultan, and even paid tribute to Juggernaut, we ignored the Pope's existence. He admitted that the Pope had made the effort to put his church on a footing of equality with the Church of England, but denied that this constituted any political aggression. Even in its dwarfed proportions, he viewed the bill before the House as dangerous to the principles of civil and religious liberty, as calculated to hamper, irritate, and annoy the Roman Catholics of these countries; and holding, that, if passed, it would be a humiliating record of a period of undignified excitement, he supported the amendment of the noble Lord the member for Arundel. The hon. member spoke with ease, was heard with attention, and on taking his seat, was loudly cheered; and has since several times addressed the House.

The family of the Goolds were originally from Devonshire, and were amongst the invaders of Ireland under Strongbow, from whom, in return for their services, they received at that time an extensive grant of land in the county Cork, marked on ancient maps as "Goold's Country."

Mr. Goold's father sat in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Killebeggan, in Westmeath; was the associate and friend of Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, Curran, and the almost unequally brilliant circle of wit and orators, of whom the Right Hon. Lord Plunkett, late Lord Chancellor, now alone survives. In that Parliament, Mr. Thomas Goold was one of the few resolute opponents of the Legislative Union, which he resisted both in Parliament and out of doors, by speech and pen, to the last. Afterwards, he was one of the first to advocate the Repeal of Roman Catholic disabilities—a cause which, in those days, was a complete bar to professional promotion; his knowledge of law, however, carried him over every difficulty. He was held the best read and soundest common-law lawyer of the day; and having, before his call to the bar, squandered a fortune, he realised a much larger one by his profession, which he mostly invested in lands in the county Limerick.

Mr. Goold was brother of the Rev. Frederick Goold, Curate of Bradfield, Bury St. Edmunds, and brother-in-law of the present Earl of Dunraven, and of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P. for Sligo. In politics Mr. Goold was a decided Liberal, and supported the present Administration.

The accompanying Portrait is from a Daguerrotypes by Claudet.

The regiments of Russian Riflemen, which are about to be formed from the serfs belonging to the Imperial family, are to retain their ordinary costume, and are to be armed with the fowling-pieces which they have hitherto used.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF THE SIEGE.

From Mr. Otley's well-timed publication, entitled, "Remarkable Sieges, from that of Constantinople, 1453, to that of Sebastopol, 1854; with Observations on Fortification and Siege Operations," which has just appeared, we extract one or two passages concerning the rationale of a siege work, which will be read with interest at the present moment. In the chapter devoted to "Wellington's Sieges in the Peninsula War," are some observations upon the exceptional character of the *modus operandi* adopted on those occasions—a mode, perhaps, too much in favour of British Generals, and which has certainly been commended by most of the best foreign strategists. After remarking that the occasions upon the neglect into which Vauban's scientific rules had fallen in recent years, especially with British commanders, the author says:—

Our favourite system has been that of making a breach from distant batteries, and then rushing to the assault, undaunted by the fire of the besieged; trusting for the result to the valour, determination, and power of endurance of the troops engaged. The successes which have crowned these daring exploits adorn many a page of history; but whilst neither those successes, nor the honour due to them, are disputed, it is proper to bear in mind the peculiar circumstances under which they occurred, before accepting them as precedents. Sir John Jones (in his "Journal of Sieges") devotes a note of a dozen pages to this point, besides casually referring to it in other places. He insists that "the extreme hazard and little eligibility of such hasty proceedings are less apparent to British officers than to those of other nations; but a strict investigation will show that, even in their own operations, wherever a distant and hasty attack has succeeded, it has been against places ill-constructed and weakly garrisoned, or else improperly defended, or basely surrendered." One simple but important circumstance noticed by this able authority is, that the only conquests made by us in the last century, where fortified towns have been attacked, have been colonial; and that of the places attacked—as Cape Breton, with its capital Louisbourg, in 1758; the Isle of Belleisle, with the Castle of Palais, in 1761; and the Island of Cuba, with its chief city the Havannah, in 1763—the fortifications, though reputed of considerable strength, were by no means such when compared with European fortresses, constructed or improved upon the modern system. The cases of Seringapatam (which Sir John Jones does not mention) and Ghuznee, which occurred since the time he wrote, may also be instanced in the same category, where a fierce attack by storming has been successfully carried out.

The same system of attack commented upon in the above remarks, was that adopted by Wellington in his splendid but dearly-bought conquests in Spain; and these, perhaps, are the only circumstances in his triumphant military career, the merit of which has been criticised, and still is criticised, with any show of reason. General Foy condemns the mode of these attacks in the most unqualified manner, denouncing them as unskilful and inefficient; and charges them as proofs of want of military acquirements in the General, and of want of professional knowledge in the Engineers. Sir John Jones, in some "Preliminary Observations," inserted in the second edition of his "Sieges," comes to the defence of the great British Commander, though in a manner to show that the peculiar strategy of the latter on these occasions was matter of necessity rather than choice. In reading the passage, one is certainly struck with astonishment, almost bordering upon incredulity, that up to the period in question—only forty years ago—the military establishments of the country were so incomplete as not to boast of a corps of Sappers and Miners for use in offensive operations. Yet, in this dilemma stood Wellington throughout the Peninsular campaign, or at least until the very close of it; the siege of St. Sebastian being the first occasion on which the skilled aid in question was included within the resources at his command.

We have not room for the extract from Sir John Jones. Mr. Otley, however, proceeds as follows:—

The general impression with the public and with most writers upon this subject has been, that Wellington was induced to this irregular and violent mode of attack simply with a view to save time, having occasion for his troops elsewhere, and being in apprehension of the places being relieved by a superior force of the enemy if not taken speedily. These are suggestions which open very important considerations, putting in issue the relative merit of the regular and irregular mode of attack, even as respects this question of time. Upon examination, the best authorities, backed by a formidable majority of examples, favour the claims of the regular and comparatively bloodless mode of siege. From the authorities on the subject, it may be sufficient to quote again Sir John Jones, who, in one of his notes, says:—"Viewing the reduction of Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and St. Sebastian, abstractedly as martial achievements, they must be admired as daring efforts of firmness and talent to rise superior to circumstances, applauded as brilliant instances of courage, triumphing over art, and commemorated as proud deeds of arms, alike honourable to the army and to the national character. Let, however, the élat of these hardy deeds should perpetuate a mode of attack adopted through necessity, it is observed that the sieges in Spain, viewed professionally and in detail, cannot be recommended for imitation, as they are, in principle and practice, opposed to the peculiar excellence of the modern system of attack, which consists in a steady endeavour, by skilful combination of science, labour, and force, to render success certain, with the least possible expenditure of life."

Upon the point of time: the extreme time usually calculated as necessary for carrying a place, with a sufficient force, by open trenches, is twenty days; on the other hand, when the sudden mode of attack was adopted, in the case of the city of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton, the garrison held out for nearly six weeks, in a very rotten fortification; in that of Belleisle, the little Castle of Palais, with hastily-thrown-up redoubts, was enabled to resist for thirty-seven days; and the Moro Castle at Havannah (having the advantage of receiving daily supplies from the city, across the harbour), resisted for twenty-nine days, dating the time in each case from that when the besiegers broke ground.

The experience of the Peninsula sieges was, upon the whole, of like kind. In the case of Badajos, Wellington, at the commencement, allowed sixteen days. The investment was formally made on the 4th May, 1811; the first attack was made and failed on the 13th, when the siege was raised; the investment was renewed on the 19th—assault again attempted, and failed, 6th June; assault again failed, 10th of June, and siege again raised on the 16th. This place was again besieged the following year; the investment took place on the 16th of March, and it was taken by assault on the 6th of April—net time employed in the two sieges, sixty-one days. In the case of Ciudad Rodrigo, the investment was formed on the 8th of January, 1812, and the place was taken by assault on the 19th; being a period, certainly, of twelve days only, but leaving it still a question whether, considering the defences of the place, it might not have been taken in even shorter time by regular process of siege. In the case of St. Sebastian, the experience was undoubtedly in favour of the more formal but less precipitate method. The siege was commenced on the 11th July, and terminated by assault on the 8th September, 1813; "an easy and certain operation of eighteen or twenty days (according to Sir John Jones), "being extended through a space of sixty days, with a loss to the besiegers of 3500 killed, wounded, or made prisoners;" bearing strong testimony to the maxim of Vauban, that "precipitation in sieges does not hasten the taking of places, often retards it, and invariably adds to the carnage of the scene." The loss of life in the actual assault, to say nothing of the atrocities committed afterwards upon the garrison, and innocent inhabitants, are matters which are also worthy of consideration, though not necessary here to dilate upon.

Upon the present position of affairs in the Crimea, dating from the day of the glorious battle of Inkerman, we find the following remarks:—

The narrative of the siege of Sebastopol here necessarily pauses: the assailants in presence of an enemy nearly double their number, and strengthened by daily reinforcements, have enough to do to maintain their position on the heights of Balaklava, where they must tarry till reinforcements much more numerous than were at first deemed sufficient for this enterprise, join them. Of the ultimate result we will not permit ourselves to doubt; but the delay is one of anxiety and suffering, if not of absolute danger.

This is not the moment to criticise the conduct of those who have fought so nobly in their country's cause; or to inquire at whose door the error lies which has led to this temporary disappointment of our hopes; the point, however, must be referred to with the importance it deserves, as it involves a mistake which must not be repeated. The fact has already been referred to, that Sebastopol was only invested on one side—or rather, to speak more correctly, was not invested at all. Such a mode of procedure could only be justified by the supposition, if borne out by the result, of the place yielding to an attack by surprise, or *coup de main*; which has not been the case. Upon this subject it will be interesting to conclude with some observations by a military authority of the highest eminence, who has already been often cited in these pages.

Sir John Jones, in his "Sieges," enforces, with the following observations, "the necessity of investing a place on all sides; as, otherwise a skilful governor may draw numberless resources from the territory open to him, to impede the attack. Sieges, however, have frequently been undertaken without fully investing the place, and even with the side open by which supplies could be most readily received; and the result has invariably been a very protracted or successful resistance. Ostend and Rochelle, in former times, are examples of defences prolonged for years, by means of succours received from the sea; and in the general war, at the beginning of last century, two very strong instances of the mischievous, and even fatal effects, of leaving the communications of a besieged town open on one side, can be pointed out. First, the siege of Verrus, by the Duc de Vendôme, in 1704, which, being invested only on the right of the Po, and having its communication open with the army of the Duke of Savoy on the left bank, resisted till the besiegers had expended all the means they had provided for the siege. They were then obliged to invest it entirely, and trust to famine, which ultimately caused its surrender. The second is that of the siege of the citadel of Turin by the

Duke de la Feuillade, in 1706, who, by committing a similar error to that of the Duc de Vendôme at Verrus, of only investing the work on the left of the Po, and leaving its communications open on the right bank, wasted from the 19th May (broke ground on the 2nd June) to the 1st September in a most murderous siege, and then, being attacked in his lines, was beaten, and obliged to retire with the loss of all his artillery, stores, &c. In our own sieges we have the example of Rushing, which, could it have been invested by sea the day it was by land, would probably have immediately capitulated, like Camp Veer; or, at all events, it might have been left to the blockade of a division as there were scarcely any troops in it. The communication with Cadix remained open for many days of the attack, and the French every night passed over the Scheldt troops and every nature of supply, and enabled General Monnet to persevere in the defence.

Whilst the communications of a fortress remain open with an army in the field, to attack the fortress is to attack that army by a single front of fortification; for every man in his turn shares in the defence, and if the two armies be in any way on an equality of point of numbers, perseverance in such an attack must almost inevitably lead to the destruction of the assailants. They cannot obtain success till they have disabled a number of men nearly equal to themselves, and it is not to be supposed that can be effected without something like a similar return on the part of the defenders, who have the advantage of strength of position."

In conclusion, the siege of Sebastopol being now raised for a season, we have only to prepare for its renewal, with increased resources—increased moral energy it will be impossible to display—early in the ensuing spring. Then, with an army of not less than 200,000 men investing the place completely by land, and the Allied fleets blockading the seaboard, Sebastopol must fall—perhaps even without firing another shot. Such a force as that above suggested, would be ample to repel attack, whether from without (the precaution of occupying Perekop being early taken), and from within; and the besieged will be at this further disadvantage, that the larger their numerical force, the sooner they will be forced to submit, by the exhaustion of their stores of provision. General Monk somewhere remarks that "the belly is the best ally of besiegers," who properly invest a place.

OBITUARY OF OFFICERS WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

ALLIX (Captain William Kent), on the Staff of the Second Division, was the second son of Charles Allix, Esq., of Willoughby Hall, county Lincoln, by Mary-Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of William Hammett, Esq., of St. Albans Court, Kent. The family of Allix was founded by Dr. Peter Allix, of Alncon, head of the Protestant Church in France, who emigrated on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became Treasurer of Salisbury. His son, the Very Rev. Peter Allix, Dean, who married Miss Elizabeth Wager, niece and coheir of Admiral Sir Charles Wager, First Lord of the Admiralty, temp. George I., was great-great-grandfather of the gallant officer who fell at Inkerman.

BARKER (Lieutenant Frederick Grotz), of the 68th Regiment, was second son of George Barker, Esq., of Stanlake, Berks.

BLAIR (Lieutenant-Colonel James Hunter), of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, entered that regiment in 1835, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1848. He was eldest son and heir-apparent of the present Sir David Hunter-Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan, in Ayrshire, and derived descent, maternally, from the noble House of Pweddell, Elibank, and Cromarty. He was M.P. for Ayrshire, and one of the supporters of Lord Derby's Government. He had completed his thirty-seventh year.

BOUVIER (Captain Henry Montolieu), of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, was the only son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry Frederick Bouvier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and cousin of the Earl of Radnor. He had scarcely completed his twenty-fourth year.

BUTLER (Captain Henry Thomas), Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, was the elder brother of "the hero of Siliatira," Captain Charles George Butler, and son of the Hon. Major General Henry Edward Butler, heir-presumptive to the Earldom of Carrick. Captain Butler was born in 1812, and married, in 1850, Jane-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain Prosser.

CLUTTERBUCK (Ensign James Hulton), 63rd Regiment, was killed, whilst carrying the colours at the battle of Inkerman. He was eldest surviving son of Robert Clutterbuck, Esq., of Watford-house, Herts, and had not completed his twentieth year.

CONOLLY (Captain Arthur Wellesley), of the 20th Regiment, was son of the late Colonel Conolly, of Castleown, county Kildare, M.P., who succeeded to the estates of the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, grand-nephew of Speaker Conolly, and changed, in consequence, his patronymic Pakenham for the surname of Conolly. Captain Conolly was born in April, 1828. His brother, who is also serving in the Crimea, has been highly complimented for his gallantry.

DAWSON (Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Thomas Vesey), of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1851. He long had a seat in Parliament—from 1841 to 1847 as member for Louth, and from 1847 to 1852 as member for Monaghan. He was only brother of the present Viscount Cremorne, and second son of the late Peer, by Anne Elizabeth Emily, his wife, daughter of John Whaley, Esq., of Whaley Abbey, county Wicklow. He married, 30th January, 1851, Augusta Frederica Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, M.P., and leaves an infant son.

DISBROWE (Captain Edward A.), of the Coldstream Guards died from a gunshot wound through the lungs at the battle of Inkerman, in the twenty-first year of his age. He was son of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.H., of Walton-hall, county Derby, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy.

DOWLING (Lieutenant William Henry), of the 20th Regiment, who was killed whilst most gallantly leading his company, was third son of the late Captain Joseph Dowling, B.M., St. James's.

ELIOT (Captain the Hon. Granville-Charles-Cornwallis), of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, fell in action on the memorable field of Inkerman, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, honoured and lamented by all who knew him. Captain Granville Eliot was second son of his Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Countess, Jemima, daughter of Charles, last Marquis Cornwallis, who was son and heir of the celebrated General of that name. Previously to his departure for the East, Captain Eliot acted as one of the Viceregal Aides-de-Camp; and universal in Dublin was the feeling of sorrow when the news came that the gallant son of the Lord Lieutenant had fallen in the fierce and heroic struggle. From more than one source did the young soldier derive his martial spirit. Descended in a direct line from the great Marquis Cornwallis, he reckoned, amongst his collateral ancestors, the celebrated Duke of Ormonde, and the chivalrous Earl of Peterborough. The aristocracy of these realms, ever true to itself, and ever foremost in war as in peace, suffered severely at Inkerman. Scions of some of our noblest families have perished there. In the list of slain occurs many a famous name: Cathcart, Seymour, Neville, Strangways, Ramsden, Butler, Pakenham, and Eliot.

MACKINNON (Captain Lionel Daniel), of the Coldstream Guards, killed at Inkerman, was youngest son of William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., of Hyde park-place. The Mackinnons have long held commissions in the Coldstream Guards. Captain Mackinnon's grandfather was wounded at the famous sieges of Gibraltar; his grand-uncle, Major-General Mackinnon, fell gloriously at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; and his uncle, Colonel Daniel Mackinnon, was wounded at Waterloo. The Mackinnons are an old and warlike Scottish race, deriving their descent from Minon, the youngest son of Alpin, King of Scotland. In 1651, Lachlan Mackinnon, of Strathedil, Isle of Skye, was made a Knight Banneret by Charles II. on the field of Worcester. Captain Mackinnon married Charlotte Lavinia, daughter of Sir Dudley Hill, and leaves issue.

MALCOLM (Lieutenant Leonard Neill), 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was killed at Inkerman. This youthful soldier, aged only nineteen, was second son of John Malcolm, Esq., of Lamorbey, Kent, by Isabella Harriet, his wife, second daughter of the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford; and grandson of the late Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Pottaloch, county Argyll, by Mary-Anne his wife, daughter and heir of David Orme, Esq., M.D., of Lamorbey.

NEVILLE (Captain the Hon. Henry Aldworth), of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, was third son of the present Lord Braybrooke, nephew of the Countess of St. Germans, and first cousin of Captain Granville Eliot. A descendant of the illustrious house of Neville, this young officer has met a soldier's grave, worthy of the great name he bore. One of his uncles, Captain the Hon. Henry Neville, of the Dragoons, died in Spain, immediately after the battle of Talavera, in which he had been engaged.

NEWMAN (Captain Sir Robert Lydstone William), Bart., of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, fell in the memorable and heroic resistance of the Duke of Cambridge's Brigade to an overwhelming Russian force. When at length the Guards were driven back from their redoubts, Sir Robert Newman and Mr. Greville, both wounded, were unable to retire with

their regiments. Within a few minutes, the Guards retook the position, and the bodies of the two officers were found pierced with innumerable bayonet wounds. Sir Robert Newman, aged thirty-two, was son and heir of the late Sir Robert William Newman, Bart., the representative of a very ancient Dorsetshire family; and succeeded at his father's death, in 1849, to the title, as well as the beautiful seat of Minham, in Devon.

PAKENHAM (Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William), of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, slain at Inkerman, was eldest son and heir of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, a gallant soldier in the Peninsular war, and nephew of the still more distinguished Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G.C.B., who fell in action before New Orleans. He was also nephew of the late Duchess of Wellington. The Earl of Longford, who is a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, is first cousin of the deceased officer; and Captain Arthur Conolly, who was also killed at Inkerman, was nearly related to him. In 1852 Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham was elected knight of the shire for Antrim, and generally supported the Conservative party in Parliament. By his untimely death a vacancy is created in the representation of that county. Colonel Pakenham was just thirty-five years of age.

RAMSDEN (Captain Frederic-Henry), of the Coldstream Guards, was killed, on the 5th November, at the battle of Inkerman. He was eldest son of Captain Henry James Ramsden; nephew, maternally, of the present Earl of Ellenborough; and grandson of Sir John Ramsden, fourth Bart. of Byrom, county York, by Louisa Susan, his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Charles, Viscount Irvine. His direct ancestor, Sir John Ramsden, Knight of Byrom, fought gallantly under the Royal banner in the great civil war. Captain Ramsden, whose death we record, was aged twenty-four.

SEYMOUR (Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis), of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Adjutant-General to the Fourth Division, was the eldest son of the late Sir Horace B. Seymour, and grandson of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. Sir Horace served with much distinction in the cavalry in the Peninsular War, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Anglesey at Waterloo, where he was wounded, and had three horses killed under him. He was subsequently Equerry to William IV. His son entered the Guards in 1835. In the years 1846 and 1847 he served in the first Afghan War as principal Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, General Sir George Berkeley. In 1852, on hostilities again breaking out, he accompanied Sir George Cathcart to the same colony, as his military secretary; and in both wars displayed courage and intelligence which procured him the regard of the officers with whom he served. On returning to England in August last, at the close of the war in Africa, Colonel Seymour's health had suffered so severely, that care and rest were deemed essential to his recovery; but he determined to accompany Sir George Cathcart to the Crimea, and as Adjutant-General of the Fourth Division in the operations in September and October, showed his usual ardour. His body was found on that of his General, after the battle of Inkerman; and he is described, although previously wounded, to have dismounted to assist Sir George Cathcart when the latter fell, and to have been bayoneted by the Russians when attempting to raise him. Both fill an honoured grave. Lord Raglan, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, writes:—"Colonel Charles Seymour, the officer in whom Sir George Cathcart most confided, and who was one of the most promising young men in the army, fell by his side."

THOROLD (Lieutenant Henry), of the 33rd Regiment, was eldest son of Henry Thorold, Esq., of Oxwold, in the county of Lincoln. He had only attained his nineteenth year.

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH EMPEROR ON THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes the following letter from the Emperor to General Canrobert:—

Palace of St. Cloud, Nov. 24.
General,—Your report respecting the victory of Inkerman has excited deep emotion in my mind. Express, in my name, to the army my entire satisfaction with the courage it has displayed, with its energy in supporting fatigues and privations, and its warm cordiality towards our allies. Thank the Generals, the officers, and the soldiers for their valiant conduct. Tell them that I warmly sympathize with their misfortunes and the cruel losses they have experienced, and that my constant solicitude shall be directed to the task of softening the bitterness of them. After the brilliant victory of the Alma, I had hoped for a moment that the routed army of the enemy would not so easily have repaired its losses, and that Sebastopol would soon have fallen under our attacks; but the obstinate defence of that town and the reinforcements received by the Russian army have, for the moment, arrested the course of our success. I approve of the resistance you made to the impatience of the troops who wished to make the assault under circumstances which would have entailed too considerable losses.

The English and French Governments direct their serious attention to their army in the East. Already steam-boats are traversing the seas with considerable reinforcements. The increase of assistance will double your forces, and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful diversion is about to take place in Bessarabia, and I receive the assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favourable to us. If Europe should have seen without alarm our eagles, so long banished, displayed with so much élat, it is because it knows that we are only fighting for its independence. If France resumed the position to which she is entitled, and if victory has again attended upon our flag, it is—I declare it with pride—to the patriotism and to the indomitable bravery of the army that I owe it.

I send General De Montebello, one of my Aides-de-Camp, to convey to the army the rewards which it has so well merited.

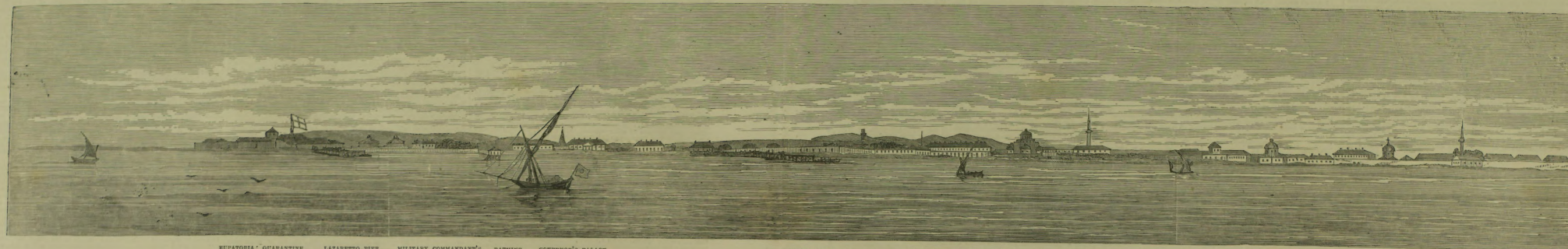
In the meantime, General, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY ON THE 4TH NOVEMBER.—As I returned from Balaklava this evening I could see the Russians busily engaged in "hutting" themselves for the winter in one of the redoubts. Their advanced posts were just lighting bivouac fires for the night. A solitary horseman, with the last rays of sunset glittering on his brass helmet, was perched on the only redoubt in our possession, watching the motions of the enemy. Two Cossacks on similar duty were leaning on their lances, while their horses browsed the scanty herbage on the second redoubt, at the distance of about 500 yards from our Dragonnery. Two hundred yards in their rear were two Cossack pickets of twenty or thirty men each. A stronger body was stationed in loose order some four or five hundred yards further back. Six companies of cavalry came next, with six batteries in the intervals. Behind each *peloton* were six strong columns of cavalry in *echiquier* in reserve, and behind the intervals six battalions of grey-coated Russian infantry lay on their arms. They maintain this attitude day and night, it is said, and occasionally they give us an alert by pushing up the valley. On looking more closely into their position, through the glass, it could be seen that they had fortified the high table-land on their right, with an earthwork of quadrilateral form, in which I counted sixteen guns. It was the cross-fire from the field guns, which had been brought up into this very position, which did us such damage in the desultory affair of the 25th October. In their rear is the gorge of the Black River, crossed up by towering rocks and barren mountain precipices. On their left there is a succession of rising ground, consisting of slabs (so to speak) of table-land, each higher than the other, and at length attaining an elevation of 1200 feet. The little village of Kamara, perched on the side of one of these slabs, commands a view of our position, and is no doubt the headquarters of the Russian army in the valley. The Russian troops are stationed all along these heights, and they have even pushed their lines to the sea on the very high peaked mountain chain to the south of our Marine camp. As their army in the valley is connected with their army in Sebastopol by the valley and by the Inkerman road, it may be considered that they have drawn a *cordon militaire* around our position on the land side, and that we are besieged in our camp; having, however, our excellent friend, the sea, open on the west.—*Letter from the Camp, Nov. 4.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE AND HER COLLEAGUES.—The Protestant Sisters, charitable nuns, and hospital nurses, by the *Fetis*, arrived here on the 4th, after a very stormy passage. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge, and Miss Nightingale, who is acting as their chief. This lady has already entered upon her arduous and charitable duties in the British hospitals at Scutari. There are altogether forty-one in number, and are composed of eight Protestant Sisters (a few from the hospital of St. John), eight grey nuns, and eight black nuns, from Norwood; the rest being professional nurses. They have already got quarters at the hospital at Scutari, and may be seen there discharging their truly charitable and harassing duties, each wearing an apron and band, with "Scutari Hospital" embroidered upon it. I am happy to say that, since the Protestant Sisters have arrived, things have been getting very much into order. They may be said to have arrived here just in time to wait upon the sufferers brought in from the Crimea, and who were wounded in the battle of Inkerman. They arrived on the 4th at Constantinople, and the victory of the Allied arms was gained on the 5th. We may thank the Government for the prompt energy displayed in sending out the Sisters, who proved to be a real Godsend. They are already attending upon the wounded who were brought down from Balaklava.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE COAST OF THE CRIMEA, FROM EUPATORIA TO THE ALMA,
 SKETCHED BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION."



EUPATORIA: QUARANTINE
STATION.

LAZARETTO PIER.

MILITARY COMMANDANT'S
SUMMER PALACE.

BATHING
HOUSE.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

LANDING PIER.

INFANTRY BARRACKS.

MOSQUE.

MINARET.

RUSSIAN CHURCH.

GREEK CHURCH.

MINARET.



EUPATORIA: STORE-HOUSES FOR GRAIN.

SARIR (PUTRID) LAKE AND WINDMILLS.

LAKE TUZLA (SALT WATER).



LAKE JANINILLI.—BRITISH TROOPS LANDING.

SCOTS FUSILIER, COLDRIFEMAN, AND GRENADEER GUARDS MARCHING OFF.



ALMA VILLAGE AND RIVER.

BLUFF POINT, SOUTH, TOWARDS SEBASTOPOL.

THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE CRIMEA.

SKETCHED BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, R.N.

The panoramic view which we engrave of the Coast of the Crimea, from Eupatoria to the mouth of the Alma, embraces not only the whole extent of the march of the Allied Army from the point of disembarkation to the scene of battle, but a few miles north from Lake Kimishli, in the neighbourhood of which the English troops bivouacked so uncomfortably the first night after they landed. The town of Eupatoria presents an imposing appearance, as seen from the sea. The Quarantine Station, the Military Commandants' palace, the Governor's palace, and the Barracks, and a number of Greek and Russian churches, stand out so prominently, and stretch along the shore at such a distance from each other, as to make the town seem much larger than it is in reality. As a great portion of the wheat raised in the Taurida is shipped from this port, and also large quantities of salt from saline lakes in the vicinity, this will account for the long line of store-houses which are seen along the coast to the south of Eupatoria. Where the store-houses terminate a crowd of windmills is seen, sufficiently numerous, one would think, to grind corn enough for a far larger population than that at Eupatoria.

The coast, along which the British troops are seen marching southwards, becomes gradually much bolder, and a range of hills is seen in the distance. Behind the Alma—the craggy banks of which are discovered here and there at the extreme right of the Panorama—the hills rise to a considerable height; and from that memorable battle-field the mountain chain continues without interruption to Sebastopol, and onward to Balaklava.

THE BATTLE-EVE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP.

A correspondent of *La Presse* communicates the following curious information respecting the proceedings in Sebastopol and the Russian camp, from the arrival of the reinforcements under General Dannenberg till the battle of Inkerman:—

The new reinforcements which have come to the assistance of the Russians had been already announced to the Commander-in-Chief from Perekop. It was known that this army, commanded by General Dannenberg—the most able, we are assured, of all the Russian Generals—and by the two Archdukes Michael and Nicholas, was composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions. Each of these corps consists of sixteen battalions of infantry, of two batteries of artillery, and of a force of cavalry, the number of which is not accurately known. Altogether 30,000 men have arrived at Sebastopol, post haste, having left their baggage behind at Nicolaieff.

Having reached a forest, two leagues to the north-east of Sebastopol, the army halted, and the two Archdukes put themselves in communication with Prince Menschikoff, who paid them a visit. A council of war was held on the 3rd, at which the two Archdukes, Prince Menschikoff, and General Gortschakoff, were the only persons present. It was decided at the council that an attack should be made upon the Allied forces two days afterwards. The army was to advance towards Inkerman, to take possession of the fortified works which crown the heights and surround the plain of Inkerman. After having accomplished this, the army was to attack the eastern side of the French works towards Balaklava. At the same time a vigorous sortie was to be made to help these operations. The point chosen was a spot between the Fort Quarantine and the Southern Fort. A portion of the garrison of the city and of the Southern Fort was to attack and destroy the first and second French batteries, which are causing considerable damage in the town.

Matters being thus arranged, Prince Menschikoff reserved to himself the command of the town and the disposition of the columns which were to make the sortie. The army and the reinforcements which had come were placed under the command of General Gortschakoff. The army of operation was to receive also draughts of troops from the garrison of Sebastopol. The Archdukes were placed on the staff. Measures were immediately taken to ensure the due execution of these plans.

On the 4th a solemn celebration took place. A mass was celebrated with all solemnity by Bishops who had come with the Archdukes. At the end of the mass the troops were assembled, and one of the Prelates addressed them. I should have been incredulous as to the details which I am about to communicate, had I not received them from a Russian officer, at present a prisoner at Balaklava; and if they had not been confirmed by special investigations which I have made for the purpose of ascertaining their truth. The Bishop began by reminding the soldiers of their duty to the Czar and their country; and drew their attention to the two Archdukes, who had come to share their dangers. He then spoke of their enemies, and gave an explanation of the battle of Alma calculated to flatter the self-love and to elevate the courage of the Imperial army. The English came under the special notice of the Bishop. He said they were poor soldiers, destitute of all energy, and hostile to the cause of God. His allusions to the French were a mere echo of the proclamation of the Czar at Moscow, in the year 1812. The most remarkable point, however, was the strange conclusion of the address:—"If you are conquerors," cried the Bishop, "great joy is in preparation for you. We know, from unimpeachable sources, that these English heretics have in their camp an enormous sum, which God will give into your hands. This sum amounts to thirty million roubles. The Emperor makes you a present of the third part of this tremendous sum. The second third is reserved for the purpose of the rebuilding of Sebastopol, which you are on the point of relieving. The remainder will be divided amongst the Princes and officers who will to-morrow be your commanders in the battle. Every one of you soldiers will receive 500 roubles. To the wounded the Emperor promises a month's pay and rations. As to those of you chosen by God for a glorious death, your Emperor will permit you to dispose of your share in the booty by will. Whatever may be the wishes of anyone of you, they will be respected solemnly." The speech was terminated by an appeal to the God of armies to bless the soldiers of Russia. A distribution of medals and coronets followed.

The officer who has given me these curious details is a person of high family, with a spice of Voltairianism in his composition; but he assures me that the scene was almost sublime. It was calculated to make a great impression on the soldiers, on whom the recollection of the battle of Alma had operated most prejudicially. Whatever may have been the cause, whether it were the exhortation of the Bishops, the presence of the Princes, greed for gold, or any other reason, there is no doubt that the Russians fought most admirably on the morrow.

WANT OF ORGANISATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—What is most wanted here is a centralised, empowered, and competent direction for the affairs of the British army in general at Constantinople. A number of different departments, such as the superintendence of the transport service, the postal service, different departments of the hospital service, with the purveyance, medical department, and others, all seem to work very well separately, owing to the truly laudable zeal and activity displayed by the gentlemen at the head of these several departments; but something more than this is necessary in order to bring these several departments to act in unison and with a perfect general effect. For instance, the transport and landing of the mails from the Crimea, owing to misunderstandings between the Post-office authorities and the superintendence of the transport service, have suffered on several occasions; yet it cannot be said that any direct fault is to be attached to either one party or the other. The mail has more than once been landed too late for the French postal steamer; and similar mistakes, which are highly prejudicial to the interests of the public in general, must continue to occur, unless a general and superior direction organises the whole system of the British army service at Constantinople. When the armies were here, a steamer used to ply regularly between Scutari and Constantinople for the use and convenience of the military; but it has since been discontinued on the plea of economy, or rather because the superintendence of this department will not take the responsibility on himself of continuing it without a superior authorisation. The directors of the hospitals at Scutari feel the want of regular communication with Galatz and Pera, and complain of it; and I believe that a steamer will shortly be put on again. Last week a supply of bread for the hospitals, which was being brought across the Bosphorus in a calque was retarded for several hours, the calque containing it having been blown out into the Sea of Marmora; indeed, it was well the boat and its contents were not lost altogether. But Turkey is the land of disorganisation. The organisation of any establishment of considerable magnitude in Turkey is fraught with very great difficulty. Money will not do everything, as is the case in England. A great knowledge of the country, and the means of obtaining whatever you may be in want of, are necessary—knowledge which can only be gained by a residence of some time in the country. Then there is the difficulty of the language, and you have to make your inquiries through the medium of dragomen. It is therefore but just to allow that the establishment of a hospital calculated to supply the wants of Englishmen and sufferers is, indeed, a difficult task. At present everything is going on satisfactorily at Scutari, and I have not heard any complaints made of overcrowding the transports that have come with the wounded from the Crimea.—*Letter from Constantinople, Nov. 13.*

A RUSSIAN AGENT.—The Russian General Count Orloff stopped at the Hotel de Genere, Agency, on the 16th ult., on his way from Switzerland, and left the next morning for Turin, passing through Albertville. The visit of the Czar's Aide-de-Camp to Switzerland and Italy, at the present moment, when all the Russian nobility have orders to return to their own country, gives rise to many conjectures. When Count Orloff was sent on a mission to Vienna and Berlin, the Prussian and German journals stated that he possessed the entire confidence of his master. Having failed in that mission, the Count has either fallen into disgrace, or is going to Italy on some new diplomatic intrigue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

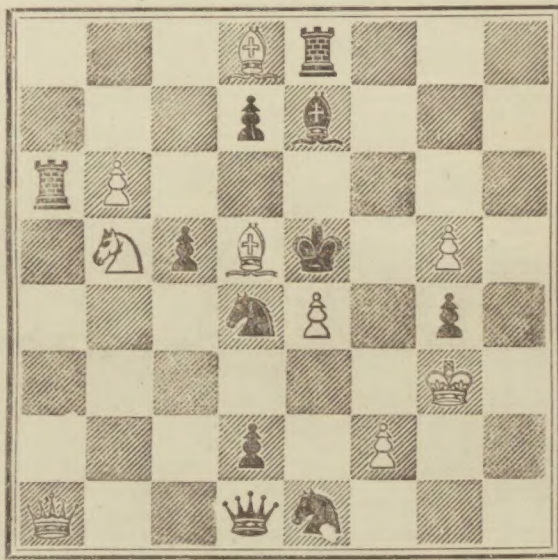
T. J. of Hanworth, S. E., and Others.—We repeat that Problem No. 557 is perfectly correct. If Black adopt the line of defence suggested, the Solution is effected thus:—
1. K to K 7th. 3. B to Q 3rd. P moves.
2. B to Q 4th (ch). K to K 6th (best). 4. B to Q 5th—Mate.
LION, Richmond.—Hardly decipherable and quite impracticable.
CHURCH, Herts.—What is your Solution of No. 27? You omitted to forward it.
R. P. of Brompton.—I. Promising, all of them, though not quite up to our mark. 2. The other Problem, by a Cambridge Graduate, cannot be solved in the way you propose, if Black for his first move, play K to Q 1st.
W. C. C.—A Pawn, if taken in passing, must be so taken at the moment; it cannot be captured after another move has been made.
B. L. C.—When a player advances one of his Pawns to the 8th square, he may claim for it any piece he pleases, no matter whether he have lost such piece or not.
H. P. F.—I. Yes. 2. He can.
V. H. Yarmouth.—Procure some Chess-book for beginners, and study that a year or two. We cannot afford either time or space to answer such frivolous questions.
IVAN M., of Utrecht.—Your Solution is the true one.
G. D. L., Islington.—You have not looked very far back. See the notice to E. R., in our last Number.
H. E. N.—Under such circumstances the game must be drawn. Black is perfectly right in refusing to play any other move.
E. H. Norwich.—The key-move of Enigma 895 is 1. Kt to Q 4th.
ISLINGTON.—You appear to have hit upon the key-move in Problem No. 561, but not to know how to describe them. See our Solution.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 561, by Ivan M. of Utrecht, Johnson, T. W. N., S. S., Peter, Fred, T. of Derby, Miles, I. A. M., Fakenham; Panch, Ernest; P. W. M., are correct.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 562, by Derwent, I. T., I. A. M., Fakenham, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derwent, F. R. of Norwich, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 561.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th. R takes R, or (a). 3. Mates.
2. Q to K R 6th. Anything.

(a) 1. Q takes Kt. 3. Mates.
2. R to Q 5th (double ch). K to K 6th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 562.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to her 8th. Q B P takes Kt, or (a). 2. Q to K 7th. P takes Kt.
3. Q to her Kt 4th—Mate.

(a) 1. P to K B 3rd (ch). K takes P. 3. Q to her Kt 6th—Mate.
2. P to K B 3rd (ch). K moves.

PROBLEM No. 563.
By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

In the two following Games Mr. STAUNTON gave the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. T. GORDON ("Gamma"), of the Edinburgh Chess-club.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.") BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th. Q Kt to Q B 3rd.
2. P to Q 4th. Q Kt to K 4th.
3. P to Q 5th. Q Kt to K B 2nd.
4. P to K B 4th. P to Q 3rd.
5. K Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.
6. P to K B 5th. P to Q B 3rd.
7. B to Q 3rd. P to Kt 3rd.
8. P to Q B 4th. P to Kt 3rd.
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd. K Kt P takes P.
10. K P takes P. K to Kt 5th.
11. Q to K 2nd. K Kt to Kt 5th.
12. P to K B 4th. B to Kt 2nd.
13. P Kt Q B P (b). P takes P.
14. Q R to Q sq. Q to R 4th (c).
15. Castles (d). Q takes P.
16. B takes B. Q takes B.
17. B to K Kt 3rd. Q to Q B 4th (ch).
WHITE ("Gamma.") BLACK (Mr. S.)
18. K to R sq. B takes Kt.
19. P takes B. Q to K 6th (e).
20. Q to Q B 2nd (f). Q to K 3rd.
21. Q to K 4th. Q R to Q B sq.
22. Q R to K sq. P to K 1st.
23. Kt to Q 4th. Q to Kt 3rd.
24. Kt to K B 5th. P to K 4th.
25. Q to Q Kt sq (g). Kt to Q sq.
26. Q to Q sq. Kt to Q Kt 2nd.
27. P to Q B 5th. P to K 5th.
28. P takes Q P (h). R to Q sq.
29. B takes K R P. Kt takes Q P.
30. B takes R. Kt takes Kt.
31. B to Q B 7th. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch) (i).
32. K to Kt sq. Kt takes R.
33. Q to Q 8th (ch)—and wins.

(a) A very unusual mode of defending the Pawn and two moves attack. It forms, indeed, a counter-attack, but leaves the Black awkwardly posted for a long time.
(b) To prevent the adversary from Castling.
(c) Threatening to win the K B Pawn, and preparing also to Castle, or at least remove his King into safer quarters.
(d) Hazardous in appearance, but perhaps in reality the best and safest step he could have taken.
(e) Lost time. He should rather have played K Pawn to K 4th, to enable him, if possible, to Castle.
(f) Black's last move threw the attack once more into his opponent's hands, who now maintains it with spirit and activity to the end.
(g) An ingenious flank movement, and very difficult to meet.
(h) Well played.
(i) By playing Q to K B 3rd he might still have made some fight; but White, with careful play, must ultimately have won the day.

BETWEEN THE SAME ANTAGONISTS.

(Remove, as before, Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.") BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th. P to K 3rd.
2. P to Q 4th. P to K 2nd.
3. B to Q 3rd. Q to K 2nd.
4. P to K B 4th. P to Q 4th.
5. P to K 5th. K Kt to K R 3rd.
6. K Kt to K B 3rd. P to K Kt 3rd.
7. Castles on the K side. P to Q B 4th.
WHITE ("Gamma.") BLACK (Mr. S.)
8. P to Q 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd.
9. Kt to Kt 5th. (a).
10. P takes P. P takes P.
11. B takes P (ch). P takes B.
12. Q takes Kt. Kt to K B 4th.
13. R to Q sq (b). Q to Q B 4th (ch).
14. K to R sq. Kt mates.

(a) Black has already a safe, well-opened game, and this unfortunate move enables him to improve his advantage greatly.
(b) A grave oversight. White's game, however, at this point was not to be recovered.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 900.—By J. B., of Bridport.
White: K at Q 3rd, R at K B 6th, Bs at Q 5th and 6th.
Black: K at K 6th; Ps at K R 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 901.—By G. M'A., Aberdeenshire.
White: K at Q R 8th, Q at Q B 2nd, B at Q B sq., Kt at K 5th; Ps at K 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at his 2nd, P at Q R 4th.
White playing first, to mate in three moves.

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—The governors have accepted the free offer of Mr. R. Gibson, of twelve acres of land near Wokingham, as the site on which to erect the Wellington Colleges, with liberty to take 100 additional acres, at the price of £10 per acre. The professors of the Military College of Sandhurst will thus have easy access to the new establishment, the distance between them being about two miles. The sum of £110,000 subscribed, £105,000 has been actually received. Of this sum £50,000 has been lent on mortgage at 4 per cent., leaving £25,000 for the purchase of land, and the erection of a suitable building, which, it is hoped, will be ready for the reception of pupils in eighteen months from this time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Hamilton Seymour has courteously declined the invitation of the Marylebone electors to bring him forward to fill the vacancy caused in the representation of that borough by the death of Lord Dudley Stuart.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 19th November contains a translation in extenso of Mr. Bright's letter to Mr. Watkin, which has given great satisfaction at St. Petersburg.

The day on which the engagement at Balaklava took place is St. Crispin's Day, the anniversary of the memorable battle of Agincourt. The French Government has just sent off from Marseilles 60,000 pairs of gaiters, lined with fur, for the army of the East.

Writs have issued from the Hanaper Office for electing a temporal Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Baron Dunally.

A Congress of several Governments of Germany, and particularly Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, is now assembled at Vienna, to consult on the means of creating a uniform gold coinage for all the States of the Germanic Confederation.

Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor of Canada, arrived at Quebec on the 18th ult. Lord Elgin was to leave in a few days, for England.

The *Giornale di Roma*, in enumerating the prelates that have been arriving at Rome for some time past, mentions Monsignor Rizzolati, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong-Kong.

In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining rye, the contractors have been released from their engagements, and the Russian prisoners in Plymouth are to be supplied with wheat bread.

The biscuit-baking establishment of Messrs. Packham and Co., at Eu, has in course of execution an order from the Government for 9000 chests of biscuits, weighing together 500,000 kilogrammes.

A soirée, "in commemoration of Poland's struggle for independence in 1830, from under Russian oppression," was held in the library of the Manchester Athenæum on Wednesday.

The Turkish Government has arranged for the free export of grain from the Danubian Provinces in the spring.

The Committee of Privy Council on Education have refused to countenance the employment of the pupil teachers under their control in school-rooms not having boarded floors.

The King of Prussia has presented Herr Bernhardt, a Bavarian portrait-painter, with the Order of the Red Eagle.

The new battery in front of the Mersey, north-west of the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool, from the design of Captain Westmacott, is ready for the reception of guns and ordnance-stores.

The French Government has decided that a railway shall be formed between Calais and Boulogne-sur-Mer, and surveys for it are immediately to be commenced.

Extraordinary as it may appear in these railway times, a new canal is about to be cut in the heart of the manufacturing districts. The object is to unite Oldham with Manchester by canal.

The Minister of Marine at Turin has informed the Chamber of Commerce at Genoa that the waters of Samos are infested by three bands of pirates, under the command of three chiefs, named Moro, Nievelara, and Carajini.

On Sunday evening last an extensive cotton-mill, belonging to Mr. Thomas Dronfield, at Middleton, in Lancashire, forty yards long by twenty-six wide, and four stories and two attics in height, was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents.

Several ladies of high rank in Madrid are endeavouring to get up a society for preventing cruelty to animals; and even, it is said, to preach a crusade against bull-fights.

The Right Hon. W. G. Hayter has returned from the Continent, and resumed his official duties at the Treasury.

The voters of New Orleans had decided, by a majority of five thousand, in favour of granting licenses to sell ardent spirits.

The *Chevalier* steamer, employed in the West Highland trade, was cast away upon a well-known conspicuous rock in the Sound of Jura, at an early hour on Friday morning, the 24th ult.

The individuals compromised in the attempt to land at Spezia have been sentenced. The ringleader, Giacomo Ricci, is banished for four years, and the other nine for three years.

Advices from Port-au-Prince mention that the Government had concluded a treaty with the French Consul-General for the debt due from Hayti to France.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have determined in all cases where parties have been assessed for dogs, and have neglected to pay the tax, to cause the defaulters to be committed to prison.

Queen Christina passed, on the 20th instant, through Tarbes, on her way to Dax, whence her Majesty was to proceed by the railroad to Paris.

A private in the 93rd Highlanders, writing to his father, in Caithness, informed him that the sheet of paper forming his letter had cost him 5s.

M. Ivanhoff, former Secretary of the Russian Embassy, whose presence was only tolerated in Paris, has received orders to quit France. A similar order has been given to all the Russians, even the servants of that nation, still residing in France.

A treaty for the reciprocal extradition of criminals is spoken of as likely soon to be concluded between Great Britain and Prussia, similar to that which has lately been concluded between Prussia and the United States of North America.

On Saturday, the ex-Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. John Gibson, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The unfortunate gentleman had been ailing, for several months, and latterly he had suffered great mental despondency.

Mr. Gordon, the newly-appointed Minister to Switzerland, has left town for Berne, to assume his diplomatic duties.

A number of parchments, belonging generally to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, have been found at Paris by workmen engaged in the demolition of the tower of St. Jean de Letran, opposite the College de France.

The mischievous rumour of a compulsory ballot for the militia being impending has gone abroad amongst the Irish peasantry, and in some districts has caused quite a panic, causing the people to neglect their work, and in a great many instances inducing them to fly to America.

Orders have been received by the Irish constabulary, giving permission to the whole of the force to wear the moustache.

One of the principal tanners in Lyons is buying up all the sheepskins he can find, in order to fulfil a contract with Government to furnish 80,000 for the clothing of General Canrobert's army.

Sobrier, so well known for his extreme demagogical principles, and one of the persons condemned at Bourges for being concerned in the attack of May 15th, on the Constituent Assembly, has just expired in the public lunatic asylum, in the department of the Isère.

The strike of the Glasgow cab and omnibus men against doing any work on Sunday is virtually at an end. An arrangement has been made by which they will have time to attend church at least on alternate Sundays, and will be paid for their extra labour.

An electric telegraph office is to be established within the walls of the Castle at Windsor, in order that all messages at this important crisis may be instantly received by her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Government of Canada have agreed to send £20,000 in aid of the funds for the widows and orphans of the killed at Alma—one-half for France (about a third of the whole population is of French origin) and one-half for England.

A postal line is to be established between Malta and Cagliari, by which means intelligence will be received much sooner at Paris and London, by means of the electric telegraph through La Spezia.

Sir Joseph Paxton has issued an address to his electors of Coventry, in which he announces his acceptance of the invitation given to him to come forward as a candidate on the Liberal interest at the approaching parliamentary election for that city.

The fishing-boat, intended for the voyage to Australia, has sailed for her destination. She is named the *Mystery*, and is only 22 tons. Her crew, on leaving Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, were in the best health and spirits, and appeared sanguine of a safe and speedy voyage.

A new system of footlights for the stage of theatres has just been invented by the Chevalier Taddeo del Conseri, of Florence. It consists of an arrangement of mirrors and lenses doubly convex, and gives a finer and more intense light than the present system, and at much less expense. It has been tried at the great theatre of Florence with marked success.

Turkey has just decided, notwithstanding the charges of the war now going on, she will send products of her industry to the Universal Exhibition at Paris next year.

The *Nubia*, on her last passage to Alexandria, encountered such bad weather that two valuable horses, presents from her Majesty to the Pacha of Egypt, died.

Mr. George Cowell, the prime leader in the late Preston turn-out, is now imprisoned for debt in Lancaster Castle, whence he has invited an advertisement to the public for their assistance.

Several very large nuggets have recently been discovered in Australia. One was found at Maryborough, weighing 500 ounces; and a quartz specimen found at Ballarat, containing a large proportion of gold weighed 98 lbs.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

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